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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.
ESTABLISHED IN 1869.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
Office, North Carolinian Building, Main Street,
One door east of Albemarle House.
Terms, $1.00 a Year. In Advance.
If not paid in advance $1.50 will be charged.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square, one insertion, $1.00; two insertions, $1.50; one month, $2.00; three months, $4.00; six months, $8.00; one year, $12.00.
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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XXXII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1900. NUMBER 12.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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QUARANTINED.

BY OSCAR KING DAVIS.

Cholera waited grimly outside New York—the terrible Asiatic plague that grips a strong man in the morning and sends him in the evening to a quick-limed pit in the earth. Daily and nightly the beleaguered city strove to perfect its defences, and soon all infected or suspected ships were detained in the lower bay. One was a great liner, the palatial first cabin of which was filled with homecomers from a summer in Europe. The others were slow-going, fat funnelled steamers, humming like hives on a June day with their hundreds of immigrants. They lay in a bunch in the Horseshoe inside of Sandy Hook, and day by day the yellow-flagged quarantine boat steamed up to them, their only connection with the shore.

On the liner the passengers protested, pleaded, implored in vain. On the others immigrants hung over the rail in mute, despairing patience. At last the quarantine station at Fire Island was bought, and the passengers from the liner were moved down to it.

Then the Federal government intervened. On the dreary sand-bar that stretches out into the north of the Highlands of the Navesink, Camp Low was built, and there the hundreds of poor wretches who had been exposed to the scourge in the immigrant ships were sent ashore for detention and observation. The surgeon-general of the United States army took charge, and United States regular soldiers stood guard, as well to keep the outsiders out as to keep the suspects in.

The immigrants were sheltered in long, fairly comfortable sheds, partitioned off into what the reporters called pens. A number of newspaper men lived in a big tent pitched a few rods inland from the sheds, which were almost at the water's edge. Beside their living tent was their mess tent, and not far off were the tents of the surgeons.

Camp Low was a plague-spot shut out from connection with the world. A man once in it must stay until he died, or until the plague should be vanquished and all danger ended. The newspaper men knew this when they took their assignments, but they were all clean, healthy men, accustomed to simple right-living, and they were not afraid.

They got together in New York before going down to their work, and appointed a committee to buy their camp supplies, which were just such supplies as they would have taken on a hunting expedition, leaving out only the guns.

A telegraph cable had been laid across Sandy Hook bay to connect with the Staten Island wires, and the reports sent over it by the newspaper men on the first night in Camp Low were taken largely with descriptions of the camp.

In the morning the boys set about the permanent arrangements of their camp. They elected a president, whose business was to keep in mind constantly the general welfare of the camp; a steward, and later a committee of amusements.

When they had settled the camp and found that it was still forenoon, it began to dawn upon them that they had too little to do. Time was likely to drag. They wrote long letters home, and were surprised and grieved because they could not send them. Not a scrap of paper, ruled the surgeons, could leave the camp. Communication was limited to the telegraph.

Then the reporters enlisted with the surgeons as clerks, and made out the enrolment of the immigrants. That took a couple of days, and while it lasted it had its spice of danger in the contact with persons who had been exposed to the plague.

Before long the novelty of camp life wore off, and the reporters were face to face with the tedious business of simple waiting. Some read their books, but not all men can keep steadily at that sort of diversion, and some spent their days roaming about the tangled, scrub-grown tongue of sand, where they could see the blue smoke float up over Staten Island and the city beyond; or wandered down to the water and watched where

> The keen blowing gales
> Tore the flags and the sails
> Of the ships that were plunging home.

By night they stood in front of their mess tent and looked across the open channel on the twinkling merriment of Coney Island and Manhattan beach. One by one they saw the lamps of mirth go out and leave them without even the poor semblance of companionship.

A thousand immigrants were shut up in the camp. Whether cholera had found a hold among them or not only time could tell. All had been landed apparently sound. What might happen if quarantine should prove some of them to be infected, only the white-haired surgeon-general could understand. He alone, of all in the camp, knew the Asiatic scourge from experience.

There were more than 20 men in the newspaper tent. As the days dragged slowly on and nothing happened, a nervous quiet fell over them. Men sat down to their meals and rose up again without exchanging speech. They missed the bustle of the city and the sharp activity of daily work.

Inured to excitement and distraction, they were left to the sand and the sea, their flying thoughts, and the thousand unkempt, strange-tongued immigrants.

At their first meal in camp, one of the boys from the south, a tall, slender, large-eyed, Georgian, had made a little speech.

"Boys," he said, "in our homes we are all gentlemen; let us act as such here. We don't know how long we shall stay or what may happen. It may be that some of us may not go back. If it should be that a quick-limed pit in the sand out there is waiting for any of us, those who go back would never cease to regret any untoward occurrence which might have been avoided. Most of us are strangers, and it may be hard for us all to get along together easily with men to whose ways we are not accustomed. If we are kept here long the strain will make disagreements easy. But let's all try to be good-natured and forbearing, for our own sakes and for our homes and our mothers."

As the time in camp grew into the second week this gentle-hearted Georgian sat more and more alone and silent. The boys tried to hearten him up, but he went about his work doggedly by himself, and they came to feel that he was better undisturbed. The president of the camp spoke to the surgeon-general about him; so the bluff old surgeon took a meal with the newspaper men, and watched the white-faced Georgian narrowly. After that he made a pretext for talk, and tried in his whole-hearted way to ease the strain on the newspaper man.

"He's under a great nervous strain," said the surgeon to the president that evening; but he's as game as a pebble, and I think he'll wear it off."

That was on the night of the thirteenth day in camp. At 10 o'clock on the morning of the next day a man collapsed and fell in the middle of the one street. Two newspaper men saw it. The surgeon who picked up the terrified immigrant put his finger on his lips and went about his work. The newspaper men understood and kept silent. If what they had feared had come at last, there could be no gain in making outcry. When the surgeons were ready to report, there would be time enough for all the newspaper men to do their work.

But in the afternoon one of the others heard from a frightened immigrant that something had happened, and at the supper table he told the news. Then, lest any should be unduly alarmed, one of those who had seen the morning's incident told what he knew. In the evening, he said, there would be a report from the surgeon and then they would know definitely what it was.

The tall southerner heard it all with colorless face and motionless lips, but at the end of the table a young Philadelphia boy, scarcely out of his teens, who had been one of the lightest-hearted in camp, covered his white face with his hands and exclaimed, "It's come! It's come!"

At the upper end of the table a man from Chicago started a song with a booming, merry chorus, and in a moment the whole crowd were singing, and the pinch was over. They sang the song through, and then went back to the big tent to pick a banjo and sing some more while they waited for the surgeon's report.

The gathering darkness had brought a storm. Black, heavy clouds swept down from the west, and the driving rain blotted out the solemn-eyed range lights. A strong wind came up and drove the thick, fine rain in level sheets across the narrow sand-bar. It lashed the water of the Horseshoe into foam-crested combers, and once in a while, when the song fell, the men in the camp could hear the long smash of the breakers above the threshing of the rain on their canvas roof.

It was almost midnight when the orderly summoned them to hear the surgeon's report. It was to be made by the chief himself, said the orderly, and the chief preferred to let a few of them take it for all. Three men went—the man from Chicago who had started the song, one from Boston and one from New York. As they left the tent they saw the little Philadelphian sitting in a corner, white-faced and open-eyed. The tall Georgian stood by a tent-pole anxiously watching the boy.

On the offshore end of a long platform, where it projected over the water several feet, the little telegraph booth had been erected. Just outside of it the surgeon-general, standing under an arc-light, met the reporters. As the three reporters came up, the old man removed his hat and bared his white head to the tempest. They were watching him so intently that they did not see the little Philadelphian sneaking along behind them in the shadow, just outside the circle of light from the arc-lamp.

The lamp sputtered and hissed in the storm, and the boy drew near unobserved. He did not know how closely the anxious Georgian was following him. As he stopped behind one of the pillows that supported the storm-roof over the platform, the surgeon-general said, in a voice that showed the three reporters how gravely he regarded his news:

"Gentlemen, the cholera has come."

For an instant only the swash of the breakers and the beat of the rain were heard; then out from behind the pillar leaped the panic-stricken boy. His hat was in his hand, and his face, in the glare of the arc-light was gleaming white. In a voice that boomed across the lamp and awoke from the Highlands echoes that boomed back his cry of terror, he shouted:

"We're doomed to die! We're doomed to die! The cholera's come! The cholera's come!"

Before a hand could be raised to stop him he was off down the long platform, through the startled camp, and on into the darkness, his booming shout of terror marking the course of his flight. As he disappeared into the blackness, the startled men by the telegraph saw the white-faced Georgian leap up from beside the platform and give chase. For a minute the four men waited breathless where they stood, and then from down the narrow tongue of sand there came a ringing soldier cry of "Halt!" The boy had struck the picket-line.

The four men ran over to the newspaper tent. As they reached it they heard the frenzied boy come crashing back, shouting his awful warning. The immigrants heard, too, and squeals and screams and cries and shouts from their pens called the steady surgeons to the desperate task of suppressing a panic.

As they ran to their work the boy, doubling back on his track, took the end of the open platform. Down it toward the water he ran with amazing speed, and close behind, with long leaps, ran the southerner. The telegraph operators, startled by the clamor, ran out of their booth. As the door shut behind them they heard the splash as the boy leaped into the water, and turned just in time to see the tall Georgian jump after him from the end of the platform. An instant later the place swarmed with the newspaper men, and as they reached the telegraph booth they heard the Georgian shout out of the darkness:

"I've got him! Throw a rope!"

It was the work of a minute to haul the terrified boy and his rescuer back upon the platform. When the surgeon-general had soothed his hysterics, and the boy was asleep in a dry, warm bed, the white-haired old man jerked his thumb toward the telegraph booth, where the southerner was sending his report to the paper, and said, "Boys, that's what I call a brave man."

The next day the newspapers printed a 100 words or so, saying that an immigrant had died of cholera the day before at Camp Low, but never a line of what else had happened there.—Youth's Companion.

PEA CANNERIES GROW.

Many Thousand Cans of "French" Peas Turned Out Each Day.

The Indiana pea crop is larger this year than for many years, and in Indiana the raising of peas is quite an important industry. Hundreds of acres of land in this and other countries is devoted to the culture of peas, year after year, and the profit is such that the industry is increasing each year. In the vicinity of Tipton alone there are over 650 acres in peas, and factories located in Tipton county are daily turning out 150,000 quart cans of "French" peas. These factories are giving employment to more than 200 people, and in addition provide the farmers with a good market for their product. Every acre planted in peas is good for a net profit of from $20 to $35, and the industry in this country alone this year is good for $200,000, which is much more than will be the revenue from the country's wheat crop.

The old-fashioned process of pulling the peapods from the vines and then sitting down in the shade to hull the peas is entirely too slow for modern purposes, in view of the lively competition in the canning business, and every device is adopted that will save time and curtail the cost a fraction of a cent. The peas here are harvested with a mowing machine, are tossed into winrows like hay and loaded on wagons with pitchforks and are run through a threshing machine. The vines and empty pods come out at one end and the peas, sorted into uniform sizes, come out at other parts of the machine. The early crop is now being harvested and will be out of the way when the next crop ripens. The Tipton county farmers, who at first started the raising of tomatoes for canning purposes, find the culture of peas much more to their liking—and this year, at least, it is yielding a better profit. Yet they now have 2000 acres out in tomatoes.—Chicago Record.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Miniature Indian corn grows in Brazil. The ears are about the size of a little finger, and the grains are as small as mustard seed.

A young girl in Missouri was taken to an insane asylum the other day, suffering from the remarkable delusion that she is compelled to sit on a red hot stove and peel potatoes. She has been working in a hotel kitchen.

Handles of forks and knives are utilized for the storage of salt and pepper under a new patent, each handle being formed of a tube, which has spring clips to hold it on the shank, with an internal reservoir for the salt and pepper, which is shaken through the ends.

In the window of an old curiosity shop not far from the British Museum may be seen an elaborately carved ivory toothpick, with the following intimation attached: "Toothpick formerly the property of Oliver Cromwell; supposed to have been the one he picked his teeth with before he signed the death warrant of Charles I."

A unique native regiment in the employ of the British is that known as the Guides, which is composed of a motley race of freebooters, who for many years were the terrors of northern India. This old principle of setting a thief to catch a thief has worked excellently, and the Guides have the reputation of being the fiercest fighters of the entire Sepoy army.

Belgium has had a strange experience; many districts have been visited by huge swarms of large winged insects, variously described as dragon flies, locusts and "demoiselles." In Brussels boys collected in crowds and carried on a regular battle with switches. People in the streets had to cover their faces, and many fled indoors at the sight of the invading swarms. In several squares, the story goes, there was a veritable fight for possession between the insects and the human inhabitants.

What are probably the strangest golf links in the world is the course in Singapore. In a letter published in the Scotsman the writer says: "We played over a Chinese graveyard, around the lunatic asylum and hospital, and finished on the lawn of the Orphan asylum. The links here are very sporty, the tombs serving for bunkers and other hazards, while a ball driven over the wall of the lunatic asylum is lost, and you lose stroke and distance. The tombs are slowly being hacked to pieces by the wild efforts of the players to get the balls out of the crevices in the bricks."

GOLD AND SILVER STATUS

LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL RATIOS OF THE METALS STUDIED.

Gold Goes Where It Finds Its Value and That Value is What the Laws of Great Nations Give It—We Must Give It the Same Value.

It has been suggested that if the legal ratio of silver to gold should be so changed as to approximate the commercial ration, the objection to the free and unlimited coinage of silver would disappear. This is not true. It is a well-known historical fact that a very small variation of the commercial ratio from the coinage ratio is sufficient to expel one of the metals from the country and disturb all business calculations and relations.

When the first United States coinage act was passed, by careful calculation and inquiry it was assumed that the true commercial ration was 15 to 1, and that was made the legal ratio. The mints were opened to the coinage of both metals on that basis. In a short time it became apparent that either an error had been made or the market ration had changed. The two metals would circulate together. Our gold coins were slightly more valuable as bullion than as money and were melted down or exported.

This situation was maintained until the act of 1834 changed the ratio to 16 to 1, and that act, which was designed to correct it, actually reversed it. It brought back gold, but drove out silver. The true commercial ratio was somewhere between 15 to 1 and 16 to 1. Fifteen to 1 drove out gold, and 16 to 1 drove out silver. After the act of 1834 went into effect silver dollars would not circulate in the United States unless they were light weight. From 1835 down to the opening of the year 1862, when paper became the currency of the United States, although the mints were opened to the unrestricted coinage of silver, the total number of silver dollars coined was $2,700,533.

In 1829, when the change in ratio was under consideration, Albert Gallatin, who had been Secretary of the Treasury under Jefferson, was asked his opinion concerning the failure of gold to circulate, and in a letter dated December 31, wrote:

The present rate was the result of information, clearly incorrect, respecting the then relative value of gold and silver in Europe, which was represented as being at the rate of less than 15 to 1, when it was in fact 15.5 to 15.6 to 1. It would be better at all events to discontinue altogether the coining of gold than to continue the present system.

The Hon. S. D. Ingham, who was at that time Secretary of the Treasury under President Andrew Jackson, was asked his opinion, and advised the committeee that any attitempt to make the metals circulate together under free coinage would be fruitless. He wrote:

The fluctuations in the value of gold and silver cannot be controlled; and even the attempt to conform the mint to the market values must produce a change in the later. But if, after adjusting the ratio at the mint by raising the value of the gold coins, it should happen that silver should rise in the market above the mint value, the silver coins—exchange with foreign countries being unfavorable—would be withdrawn from circulation, and the only remedy within the power of the Government would be to reduce their weight, as it is now proposed in respect to the gold coins.

The Committee of the House of Representatives having the matter under investigation reported on February 22, 1831:

That there are inherent and incurable defects in the system which regulates the standard of value in both gold and silver; its instability as a measure of contracts and mutability as the practical currency of a particular nation are serious imperfections, whilst the impossibility of maintaining both metals in concurrent, simultaneous, or promiscuous circulation appears to be clearly ascertained; that the standard being fixed in one metal is the nearest approach to invariableness, and precludes the necessity of further legislative interference.

The change in rates continued, however, to be agitated, and was advocated with great energy by Thomas H. Benton. His argument is summed up as follows in Benton's Thirty Years' View, vol. 1, page 443.

Mr. Benton said this was not the time to discuss the relative value of gold and silver, nor to urge the particular proportion which ought to be established between them. That would be the proper work of a committee. At present it might be sufficient, and not irrelevant, to say that this question was one of commerce, that it was purely and simply a mercantile problem, as much so as is acquisition of any ordinary merchandise from foreign countries could be. Gold goes where it finds its value, and that value is what the laws of great nations give it. In Mexico and South America, the countries which produce gold, and from which the United States must derive their chief supply, the value of gold is 16 to 1; in the West Indies, generally, it is the same. It is not to be supposed that gold will come from those countries to the United States if the importer is to lose one dollar in every sixteen that he brings, or that our own gold will remain with us when the exporter can give one dollar in every fifteen that he carries out. Such results would be contrary to the rules of trade, and therefore we must place the same value upon gold that other nations do if we wish to gain any part of their trade or to retain any part of our own.

Benton's statements that gold would not come to this country if the importer must lose one dollar in every sixteen, or stay if an exporter could make one dollar in sixteen, would have been equally true if he said on one dollar in thirty-two. Indeed, the gain by exporting silver after the act of 1834 was passed was not more than one dollar in thirty-two. The ratio in the United States was 16 to 1, and that difference was sufficient to take our silver to France.

The Boss of All Bosses.

Mark Hanna is accused of being a boss because he conducted a victorious campaign and secured the election of William McKinley. Bryan has forced his own nomination, has dictated the platform, and by long-distance telephone managed the Kansas City convention from start to finish. No convention ever held by any party in the United States was more perfectly the puppet of a single man that the Kansas City convention.

Peculiar Patriotism.

Bryan says that the Republicans showed their partisanship by holding their national convention on the anniversary of the organization of the party, while the Democrats have shown their patriotism by holding their convention on the Fourth of July. Such patriotism is in line with his volunteering and then resigning his commission just before his regiment was ordered to the front.

OUR MILLS HAVE OPENED

THE WAGES OF AMERICAN WORKMEN DOUBLED IN FIVE YEARS.

Magical Effect of McKinley's Protective Tariff Policy—Twice as Many Men at Work—Gratifying Reports From Two Hundred Different Pay Rolls.

"In the campaign of 1896 Mr. McKinley made one remark which went to the hearts of the people from one end of the country to the other. It was, 'Open the mills,'" said General Charles Dick, Secretary of the Republican National Committee. "Those three words met with a responsive chord from those tens of thousands who had been idle during the last Democratic administration, and the empty dinner-pail brigade went to the polls and voted for a full dinner pail and for the opening of the mills.

"In order to gain some idea of the effect of restoring the home market to our own people, the Republican National Committee sent out blanks to members of the National Association of Manufacturers, asking them to kindly furnish us with the number of men whom they had employed in each year from 1890 to 1899, inclusive, as well as with the total amount of wages which they had paid during the same years.

"We have received 200 replies. These show that there was a steady increase in the number of hands employed in the 200 factories until the year 1893, after which there was an immediate drop of 10,000 men in 1894. But under President McKinley's administration the increase in the number of men employed by these same factories has been startling. In 1894 they employed 90,483; in 1897 they employed 109,600; in 1898 they employed 131,428 men, and last year they employed 174,615 men. In short the number of wage earners employed by these same 200 factories has increased from 90,483 men in 1894 up to 174,615 last year, almost doubled, in fact.

"But the contrast is even more striking when applied to the amount of wages paid, and the following table shows the returns received from the same 200 manufacturers:

Year.	Wages Paid.
1890	$45,149,081
1891	49,875,838
1892	53,619,418
1893	48,966,250
1894	42,803,866
1895	52,851,317
1896	53,250,420
1897	54,412,774
1898	62,247,940
1899	78,835,069

"The amount of wages paid by these same 200 manufacturers increased steadily from 1890 until 1892, then there was a drop in 1893 and another drop in 1894. During the next two years wages picked up, but it was not until 1897 that these same manufacturers were paying out as much money in wages as they had paid in 1892. The increase of their pay rolls in 1898 and 1899 is as gratifying to me as it must be to the men who are now busy at good wages.

"Between 1894 and 1899 the 200 manufacturers of the National Association, who reported to us, had increased their pay rolls upwards of $38,000,000; in fact, the amount of wages which they distributed last year was almost double what they paid out in 1894.

"If this ratio of increase were applied to the whole country, without taking into account the numbers of new factories that have been started in the last few years, who can deny that general prosperity has visited the country? And what a depth of meaning those three words, 'Open the mills,' uttered by Mr. McKinley less than four years ago, has really conveyed."

Bank Deposits Increase.

The following statement of the net deposits in all the national banks of the United States is interesting:

September 7, 1899	$1,270,766,065
December 19, 1893	793,100,325
Republican increase	$477,665,740

These three lines show that the increase in the deposit of the national banks between 1893, the first year of President Cleveland's second administration, and September 7, 1899, was $477,665,740. If we made a comparison between the end of 1896, toward the close of the Democratic administration, with last year, we have the following:

September 7, 1899	$1,270,766,065
December 17, 1896	852,604,858
Republican increase	$418,161,207

This shows that within three years the increase in the national bank deposits exceeded $418,000,000. There was, therefore, an increase of only $70,000,000 in the national bank deposits during President Cleveland's term, but an increase of $418,000,000 during three years of President McKinley's term.

New England Opinion.

To my mind, the one issue of the campaign will be patriotism. Here in Massachusetts there are a lot of men who are devoting their efforts to making traitors of the people, and they are thereby driving Democrats to the support of McKinley. It is needless to say that the Republicans have made some mistakes, but absolutely the only issues that our opponents have evolved are not based upon our mistakes, but upon our right actions. No party can achieve success merely by blindly taking the opposite side. I believe the Republican party will squarely meet all issues, and by so doing will be triumphantly vindicated at the polls.—Albert P. Langtry, publisher the Morning Union, Springfield, Mass.

To Be Remembered.

After the Democrats hear from the country concerning the platform adopted at Kansas City, they will remember what Lincoln said about fooling all the people all the time.

Voters Are Not Fools.

The Democrats expect Tammany support in order to save the honor, integrity and purity of national affairs, and really expect to make the voters believe in their sincerity.

More Money For Farmers.

The Department of Agriculture, through the appropriations of Congress, will have $840,000 more money to spend in the next fiscal year for the benefit of farmers.

KING HUMBERT ASSASSINATED!

Shot by Angelo Bressi, of Prato, in Tuscany, at Monza, His Summer Home.

DIED ALMOST INSTANTLY

Assassin is Arrested and Officers Save Him From the Furious Populace With Great Difficulty.

Italy's Sovereign Killed in the Presence of a Large Holiday Gathering, Who Were Cheering Him—He Had Just Entered His Carriage When Three Shots Were Fired, One of Which Pierced His Heart—He Expired in a Few Minutes—King Humbert's Son the Prince of Naples, the New King.

Monza, Italy (By Cable).—King Humbert has been assassinated. He was shot here by a man named Angelo Bressi, of Prato, and died in a few minutes.

The King had been attending a distribution of prizes at about 10 p. m. in connection with a gymnasium competition. He had just entered his carriage with his aide-de-camp, amid the cheers of the crowd, when he was struck by three revolver shots, fired

KING HUMBERT OF ITALY.
(He was assassinated by Angelo Bressi at Monza, his summer home.)

in quick succession. One pierced the heart of His Majesty, who fell back and expired in a few minutes.

The assassin was immediately arrested, and was with some difficulty saved from the fury of the populace. He gave his name as Angelo Bressi, describing himself as of Prato, in Tuscany.

Monza is a royal summer residence, not far from Milan.

WROTE OF A FEBRUARY PLOT.

Murderer and Suicide in Paterson Said He Had Been Chosen as the Assassin.

Paterson, N. J. (Special).—It is, to say the least, a strange coincidence that the King of Italy should be assassinated within two weeks after the murder of the foreman of a dye house here by an Italian anarchist who committed suicide and left a letter telling how he had been allotted to perform the same fiendish task.

The man killed was Giuseppe Persina, the foreman of the Weldman Company's dye house. The murderer and suicide was Carboni Spernandio. After his death a remarkable letter in Italian addressed to "my dear friends and fellow countrymen" was found on his body.

"I give you to-day notice of the horrible fate that has come to me," said the letter, "not of my own will, but compelled to act by the grand and brave society to which I belong. That is to say, the Anarchists. In a few words I will tell you to the best of my ability my story. In the first place, on February 2, at a drawing in Milan as to whose lot it would be to kill the King (of Italy) that lot fell to me; but I, being an American, the society has left it to my full liberty to choose a substitute whomsoever I wish.

"So I, seeing this brute animal (Giuseppe Persina), who did not respect anybody, who ill-treats his own countrymen and his friends, and, more than anything, he did not respect either sons or nephews, I was content to kill this one! After I did this I found myself in front of witnesses. I have killed also myself rather than have my head cut off by these cannibal Americans."

KING HUMBERT'S CAREER.

He Had Been Sovereign of Italy Since January, 1878.

Humbert I., King of Italy, and scion of the House of Savoy, the oldest and perhaps most illustrious of all the ruling families in the world, was fifty-six years old. Born March 14, 1844, eldest son of King Victor Emmanuel II. and of Adelaide, Archduchess of Austria.

As a Prince in 1862 he took part in reorganizing the ancient kingdom of the two Sicilies. He shared the popularity of Garibaldi.

He fought in the war between Prussia and Austria, commanding an army division in the disastrous battle of Custozza, June 23, 1866, where he performed prodigies of valor.

He married in 1868 his cousin, Princess Margherita, daughter of the Duke of Genoa, who was called the most beautiful woman in Italy.

He succeeded to the throne of Italy on the death of his father, January 9, 1878.

An attempt was made to assassinate him at Naples November 17, 1878, by Passanante, an Italian Anarchist. The King received a slight stab. The assassin was sentenced to death. King Humbert commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life. A second attempt was made on his life in 1897.

Personally King Humbert was a very rich man. His own private income was $1,000,000 a year. As a monarch Humbert owned more palaces than any other ruler of modern times.

THE NEW KING.

Small of Stature and No Great Favorite With the Italians.

Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples, who now succeeds as King of Italy, is thirty-one years old, having been born November 11, 1869. He was married four years ago to the Princess Helena of Montenegro, who is twenty-seven years old. They have no children. The Prince of Naples is very small of stature, has kept to himself a good deal and is by no means popular.

If anything should happen to him the crown of Italy would go to his cousin Emmanuel, Duke of Aosta, who is married to the Duke of Orleans's sister, and who is a son of the late Amedeo, Duke of Aosta, who was for a short time the King of Spain.

The King's Summer Palace.

The royal palace at Monza, built in 1777, which has been the summer home of the King of Italy, has magnificent parks and gardens, and is on the banks of the Lambro outside the city, which is nine miles from Milan by rail. The site is elevated and the air pure and healthy. The iron crown of Charlemagne is kept in the Cathedral of Monza. Napoleon was crowned with the iron crown in that cathedral. The treasure was taken away by the Austrians in 1859, but afterward it was returned to Italy.

TERRIBLE DROUGHT IN AUSTRALIA.

Cattle Dying by Thousands in the Gregory Lake Country.

San Francisco (Special).—Steamship advices from Queensland give details of the terrible drought which has converted large tracts of the country on the border between North and South Gregory into a desert. W. H. Watson, manager of Curraville Station, arrived at Brisbane and said that cattle were dying like flies all around his range.

There is little water at any of the stations, and to reach it the cattle must wade through silt, thus getting bogged. Around most of the water holes dead bodies of cattle are packed as closely as they could get, the bodies forming stepping stones for other cattle. Stockmen expect to see their herds wiped out unless rains come soon.

For two years there has been practically no rain. The country is now so bare of vegetation that horses can't be used, as there is no feed.

MINE HORROR IN MEXICO.

Fire Entombs Many Men, Who Suffer a Terrible Death.

Monterey, Mexico (Special).—The Government authorities have been notified of a terrible catastrophe at Matebuala, a thriving mining camp south of Monterey, in the State of San Luis Potosi. Fire broke out in the La Pas Mine, and many of the miners were entombed, and either burned to death or suffocated. The fire raged fiercely for several hours. The loss of life will reach thirty.

When the fire was discovered Ramon Gomez, the foreman, boldly descended the shaft and went into the burning chamber for the purpose of aiding the unfortunate miners. He was overcome by smoke and perished.

SWIFT REVENGE ON FILIPINOS.

Killing of Soldier Causes Death to Eighty-nine Natives.

Manila (By Cable).—At Oroquieta, in Northern Mindanao, two soldiers entered a native store for the purpose of buying food. While there one of them was killed with a bolo and his head severed from his body. The other escaped and gave the alarm.

A company of the Fortieth Infantry, stationed at Cagayan, repaired to Oroquieta and killed eighty-nine natives, thirty of them being in a single house.

Subsequently the gunboat Callao, commanded by Lieutenant George B. Bradshaw, shelled Oroquieta, burning the warehouses. One of the crew was killed.

GERONIMO HAS GONE MAD.

Fourteen Years' Imprisonment Proved Too Much For Noted Apache Chief.

Vinita, Indian Territory (Special).—After a long period of imprisonment, which he endured more like a ferocious beast than like a human being, Geronimo, one of the most blood-thirsty Indians that ever figured in history, has gone stark mad. He is a prisoner at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory. It cost the Government $1,000,000 and hundreds of lives before he was safely behind iron bars. Deprived of his liberty as a punishment for his crimes, he could not stand the confinement. For fourteen years he has been a prisoner of war.

A Legacy For Heroism.

Louis B. Scott, a law student at Hamilton, Ont., learned that Miss Nerschoyle, of Los Angeles, Cal., who recently died, willed him $7000. Two years ago he saved her from drowning at Atlantic City, N. J.

Yucatan Indians Rout Mexican Troops.

News has reached New Orleans, La., of a desperate battle between the Mexican troops and the Yucatan Indians, in which the Government troops were badly routed and lost heavily.

Cycling Notes.

The coral roads of Bermuda are the finest in the world for cycling.

Two hundred and fifty of the Paris police are mounted on bicycles.

After patching a double-tire tube do not replace the tube without using soapstone or chalk, or when next the tube needs fixing it may not be possible to remove it.

Saddle soreness is almost always due to a badly adjusted saddle. The rider should first see that the saddle is level laterally, and then should experiment with the tilting until the correct and most comfortable position is found.

Father Drowns With His Child.

John K. James took his five-year-old son rowing on the lake at Pelzer, S. C. The child lost his balance and fell into the water. James jumped in and caught the child, but could not swim to shore. When the body of the father was recovered he was clasping the child in his arms.

Died of Hydrophobia.

Adam Buchert died at his home in Pike County, Ohio, after a week of horrible agony of hydrophobia.

The Labor World.

New York cloth examiners demand $24 a week.

New York pipe caikers get $3 for eight hours.

After an idleness of four months the rolling mills at York, Penn., have resumed.

Newberg, Ore., is to have a beet sugar factory if the farmers will contract for the necessary acreage of beets.

The question of having female factory inspectors is being discussed in Switzerland and the measure is advocated by the owners of factories.

FOUR GIRLS LOST IN SURF

Floated Beyond Their Depth and Were Caught by the Undertow.

HEROIC WORK OF LIFE GUARD.

A Tragedy at Ocean City, N. J.—Six Young Women Were Floating When They Were Carried Into Deep Water—Two Rescued—The Life Guard's Brave Effort to Save the Other Four.

Ocean City, N. J. (Special).—In full sight of their friends and of many hundreds of visitors here four young women were drowned and two others would have died with them only for the single-handed efforts of a life guard named Foster. He almost lost his own life in his heroic attempt to save all six. The drowned girls are Miss Elsie Lowe, twenty-five years old, and her sister, Virginia, twenty-two years old, of Germantown, Penn.; Miss Bertie Lonsdale, nineteen years old, and her sister, Jennie, seventeen years old, of Chestnut Hill, Penn. The Misses Lowe were daughters of Dr. Clement Lowe, a well-known Philadelphia physician.

The Misses Lonsdale and Lowe, with two other young women, went in bathing at the foot of Fourteenth street and Beach avenue. The water was not rough, and all six turned on their backs and floated. They were slowly carried seaward, and did not notice that they were getting beyond the life lines. One of the girls tried to rest, and could obtain no foothold. She could not swim, and, realizing her danger, screamed. This frightened her companions, who turned and tried to swim back. They were not able to make headway against the undertow, which had caught them as they turned, and instead of going toward the shore they continued seaward.

Their screams aroused those in the water and on the beach, and several men at once went out to aid the struggling women. Life Guard Foster had started out to warn the girls before they had discovered their danger, and was beside them in a few minutes. He saw they were hysterical and too frightened to help themselves. Grasping two of the girls nearest him, Foster swam back with them until he met others going to the rescue.

He handed the young women over to the other life savers and returned for the four who still were struggling for life. Behind him were strong swimmers, bent upon the same mission. The struggling and frightened girls had become exhausted, however, and all four were under the surface before the rescuers could reach them. Foster dived and brought up one unconscious girl. Handing her to one of the volunteers, he continued his brave work until the four had been rescued and placed in the arms of sturdy swimmers.

Then came a five minute fight with the surf and undertow to get the helpless and dying women to the shore, where physicians were in waiting. Within fifteen minutes from the first alarm the rescuers had all the young women on the beach.

The Lowe sisters apparently were dead, but there were indications of life in both the Lonsdale girls. Efforts to revive all four were made. Everything possible was done, but without success. The two girls first brought ashore were revived, and have fully recovered.

Every one who witnessed the fatality is loud in praise of Life Guard Foster, who almost was overcome by his efforts to rescue the young women. He risked his life repeatedly in getting them above water, and narrowly escaped drowning. All six tried to grasp him when he first went out.

DIED OF HIS TORTURES.

Farmer Who Was Maltreated by Robbers Dead as the Result of Injuries.

Wilkesbarre, Penn. (Special).—Edward Moore, of Fairmount township, the aged farmer who was tortured by robbers several weeks ago, is dead. He never recovered from the fright and the injuries of the assault. The robbers secured about $30. Mabel Tubbs, ten years old, a neighbor's girl, who lived with them, heard the racket downstairs, crawled out of a window, made her way down a tree to the ground and ran in her nightgown three-quarters of a mile to the nearest house and aroused several men. They met the robbers in the road and a fusillade followed, one of the robbers being wounded.

BURGLAR TRAP KILLS A BOY.

Arrangement in a Jewelry Store Shoots the Son of the Proprietor.

Middleport, Ohio (Special).—A few days ago B. H. Sandborn, of Story & Sandborn, jewelers, sent his twelve-year-old son to the store to open it. The firm has a double-action thirty-two-calibre revolver fixed near the safe and attached to an alarm clock with strings in such a manner that any one approaching the safe and coming in contact with the string would start the alarm on the clock, and at the same time fire the revolver. The boy, while engaged in sweeping, touched one of the strings, set off the alarm in the clock and was shot in the left lung, the ball lodging against the spinal column. He cannot live.

Early End of Boer War Anticipated.

The British Government anticipates an early end to the war, although it continues sending out reinforcements to South Africa.

Alleged Embezzler and Suicide.

Colonel John S. Lanier, late Registrar of the Land Office, at New Orleans, La., who died suddenly July 16, it is now said did not die of appoplexy, as announced at the time, but from poisoning. It is alleged he left a shortage of more than $10,000.

French Kill a Soudan Chief.

French expeditions in the Soudan united and defeated the forces of Sultan Rabah, the Sultan himself being killed.

Betrothed Couple Ambushed.

Hamilton Runyons, of Marion, Ohio, and Miss America Arthur, of Barbourville, West Va., were fired on from ambush while driving near Long Branch, West Va. Runyons and Miss Arthur were fatally injured. They were to have been married in September. Several detectives are at work on the case. There are many theories, but no satisfactory explanation of the shooting.

Hundreds Killed by Volcanic Eruption.

Some 250 persons were killed by the eruption of Mount Azuma, in Japan.

For President,
WILLIAM McKINLEY
Of Ohio.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Of New York.
For Elector,
DACK O. NEWBERRY,
Of Tyrrell.
For Congress,
ISAAC M. MEEKINS
of Pasquotank.

Tom Corwin's Ready Wit.

Governor John Brough was once matched against Corwin and in his speech said:

"Gentlemen, my honored opponent himself, while he preaches advocacy of home industry, has a carriage at home which he got in England; had it shipped across the water to him. How is that for supporting home industry and labor?"

When Corwin came to the stand, he made a great show of embarrassment. He stammered and began slowly:

"Well, gentlemen, you have heard what my friend Mr. Brough has to say about my carriage. I plead guilty to the charge, and I have only two things to say in my defense. The first is that the carriage came to me from an English ancestor as an heirloom, and I had to take it. Again, I have not used it for seven years, and it has been standing in my back yard all that time, and the chickens have converted it into a roost. Now, gentlemen," with a steady look at Brough, "I have nothing further to say in my defense, but I would like to know how Brough knows anything about my carriage if he has not been visiting my henroost!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

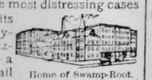
If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



Home of Swamp-Root.

SAVED BY HIS WIFE.

A Canadian Tells the Story of His Rescue.

45 Years of Nerve Destroying Bondage—His Declining Years Can Now be Passed in Happiness and Comfort.

WINNIPEG, Man.—[Special.]—A lifetime's slavery at the end of this century is almost beyond belief and yet it is true. In Poyntz & Co's. drug store on Williams St., yesterday, was discussed the remarkable deliverance of Mr. Geo. Gaffield, a prominent farmer, and one of the oldest settlers of St. Charles District, when he himself entered the store. His step was firm and elastic, his eye bright, his bearing that of manly vigor, so that the reporter hesitated to ask if he had just been released from a terrible bondage, but Mr. Gaffield was only too pleased to tell his story, for the good of humanity; "Yes I'm glad to talk of it because it may lead those who are tobacco spitting and smoking their lives away to find a cure in No-To-Bac. I was a heavy user of tobacco for over 45 years, an inveterate smoker and chewer using a frightful amount of tobacco and spending so much money that it was ruinous to me financially. Not only this, but the habit was disgusting to all I came in contact with. Did I try to stop? I should say so; dozen of times, but I had become such a slave to the weed that I couldn't live without it. A year ago Poyntz recommended No-To-Bac to me and my wife urged me to try it and so I bought a box. From the day I took a No-To-Bac tablet I have not tasted tobacco. I used three boxes of No-To-Bac and was not only cured of the tobacco habit, but regained my health and strength and was benefitted in more ways than one. The truth is that No-To-Bac made a new man of me." Druggist Poyntz, who had listened to this wonderful story, said: "The Sterling Remedy Company, of Chicago, New York and Montreal, are so fair and square that it's a pleasure to do business with them. They authorize every druggist to sell No-To-Bac under the absolute guarantee that if three boxes fail to cure any case of the tobacco habit, the money will be refunded, and they refund it, too." Get the booklet "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away." Free sample and written guarantee mailed for the asking.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Dec. 1st, 1899.

TRAIN SERVICE

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily [except Sunday]	2:45,	p. m.
Arrival Norfolk " "	4:25,	p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday	2:00,	a. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " "	11:00,	a. m.

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)	11:40,	a. m
Arrive at Edenton " " "	12:40,	p. m
Arrive Bel haven " " "	4:45,	p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday	6:00,	p. m.
Arrive Edenton " " "	7:00,	p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

STAMBOAT SERVICE.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday 1:00 p. m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 1:00, p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and Newberne, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6:00, p. m., connect with the A. & N. C. Railroad and the W. & W. Railroad for Goldsboro and Wilmington, &c. For Scuppernong River Monday and Wednesday 12:00, noon, for Coinjock and North River Landings Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 3:00, p. m. For South Mills and Landing on the Dismal Swamp route Monday, Wednesday and Friday 6:00, a. m. Steamers leave Belhaven daily [except Sunday] for Washington, N. C.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Man'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Ag't.

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The North Carolinian

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PALEMON JOHN, Editor.
ROBERT P. JENKINS, Associate Editor.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR SCANDALS.

The official heart of the English War Department is beginning to realize something about "Alger's troubles." In these blessed days of intelligence and progressive newspaperism, when a keen-eyed reporter with a ready pencil is to-ed calmly seated behind every tenth kopje, is met with on every firing line, or is seen observingly meandering through the camp or hospital, those that sit in high places and upon whom rest the heavy burden of red tape responsibility, may well shudder and grow sick at heart, or long for the halcyon days of old when the special war correspondent was a pest which official reputation had as yet no cause to fear. Tales of official mismanagement in South Africa are harassing the mind of the British public and are producing much severe criticism of the war office. Julian Ralph, the gifted correspondent of the London Daily Mail, bearing out the worst that has been said, is quoted as follows:

"In Bloemfontein there were 2,500 enteric patients when I left them, and they were in a large proportion left to lie on the ground and be nursed by ignorant and slovenly 'Tommy' attendants. They lay in water, they were rained on, and the sanitary arrangements were such that at least in some hospitals they had to leave their blankets at the risk of death. All the time I was at Bloemfontein I was haunted by horror of the neglect and cruelty to the sick. When I was at Kimberly some of the local physicians were similarly horror-stricken by the condition in which the wounded came to them, trundled over the bad roads all the way from Paardeberg in ox-wagons. I have no hesitation in saying that I consider the treatment of the sick and wounded (especially after the main advance from Modder river) primitive, cruel and almost barbaric, as well as needless and inexcusable.

The public has generally accepted the aphorism that "war is hell" but is yet unaccustomed to the particular instancing and detailed picturing thereof.

ANARCHY'S OFFSPRING.

The recent assassination of King Humbert of Italy at Monza at the hands of an American Italian fanatic furnishes another sad example of the result of the wild and unreasoning cry of rabid socialism against law, order, authority and wealth, wherever found and however represented, which, unfortunately, too markedly characterizes the present generation. A cry which most often finds its mouth-piece in cheap and unprincipled demagogues and appeals for confirmation to the youthful and ignorant dreamer, the weak and impractical, life's failures, and to all those who, in the parsimony of nature, find themselves ill supplied with those qualities of intelligence and perseverence which insure the common mead of a dollar and cent success, a necessary element to the average man's content.

In this present instance the unreasoning hatred of such an anarchistic spirit is rendered more noteworthy by the personality of its victim. King Humbert of Italy in the nobility of his life had well earned the title of the well beloved, and, during the terrible epidemic of Asiatic cholera at Naples some ten years ago, it was the kingly hand of him who now lies dead from an assassin's bullet that ministered personally to suffering in the pest houses of that plague-stricken city.

America will do well to keep a watchful eye upon the school, within her own borders, of which this death dealing Italian assassin was a brain-crazed pupil.

"MODERN INSTANCES."

As a beautiful and touching instance of christian humanity and the enlightened spirit of civilization, the recent utterances of William of the the Mailed Hand, to the German troops embarking for China at Bremerhaven, deserves attention. He said in part:

"If you close with the enemy, remember this: Spare nobody. Make no prisoners Use your weapons so that for a thousand years hence no Chinaman will dare look askance at any German. Open the way for civilization once for all."

It may well point a moral or adorn a tale to charm the heathen ear. The reported plundering of Tien Tsin after its capture by the allies is an accompanying illustration of great fitness. Civilization is a lady of fair features and her praises have been so loudly sung, that John will, doubtless, scarcely note these petulent little passions or her charming disregard of the meum and tuum laws..

Latest report from China has a much more encouraging sound. The American policy of advance has at last borne fruit. A body of the allies, 16,000 strong, engaged 30,000 Chinese and drove them from their trenches at Peitsang on Sunday. Allied loss 1,200. The Germans did not take part. Disaffection among the powers is reported. A message, dated Aug. 7th, from Conger, indicates that *the legations are still safe.*

Political Department.

[This Department will be devoted to Local, State and National politics during the campaign by the EDITOR.]

McKinley, who was the advance agent of prosperity has become its standard bearer.

The Democratic party never pointed with pride to any business measure that it ever enacted.

Adlai E. Stevenson possesses a keen faculty for adapting himself to chaged conditions. He now refers to Democrats as "Bryan men."

If the Democratic ticket be handicapped with Bryan and Silverism, then McKinley and Roosevelt will sweep the country like a cyclone.—New York Herald.

The handicap has come!

The confessed wisdom and justice of America's position with regard to the present Chinese trouble is a tribute to the ability of the Administration, whose purpose is justice guided by firmness tempered with mercy.

The party opposing Jefferson in 1803 when he expanded the territory of the United States by the Louisana purchase denounced him just the same as the Bryanites denounce President McKinley. Jefferson was then the "Imperialist."

If the Populists of this district are wise; if they are as liberal as the Republicans have been during the past campaigns; in short, if they *tote fair,* they will support the Republican nominee for Congress. This the Republicans have a right to expect.

THE PARTY OF PROGRESS.

The National Republican party is pre-eminently the party of progress. It is the party of the living present—the present of prosperity and activity, of business, of good wages and quick payments of labor employed and capital invested, of sunshine in the market place, and the stir of abounding life in the workshop and on the farm.

It is with this that the Rpublican party has replaced the depression, the doubts, the low wages, the idle labor, the frightened capitalist, the dark cloud which overhung industry and agriculture in 1896. This is what it would preserve, so far as sound government and wise legislation can do it. This is what it has brought to the country

DOES NOT SACRIFICE THE PRINCIPLES OF PROTECTION.

No plank in the National Republican platform will more strongly commend itself to the voters than the reference to reciprocity, which is in the following language.

"We favor the policy of reciprocity, so directed as to open our own markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce in return for free foreign markets."

That doctrine will be endorsed by every Protectionist. It is the interpretation of "reciprocity" which we long have sought and found it not, it definitely excludes such travesties of reciprocity as the French, Argentine, Portoguese and other treaties in which some American interests have been compelled to suffer injury in order that others might profit. In the absence of an explicit definition of reciprocity in recent Republican platforms it has been possible under the guise of "reciprocity" to negotiate treaties of this kind which were ill advised, unjust and destructive of the principles of Protection

AFTER THE ELECTION.

The State campaign has closed and the result has been what we really expected. When the Legislature framed and enacted an election law confessedly for the express purpose of securing the adoption of the Amendment and carrying the State for the Democratic party we felt satisfied that success would follow. It gave the Democratic managers the power and they have unscrupulously used it. They conducted a long campaign, the most virulent and threatening ever waged in the State. This, with an election machinery of their own making, enabled them to practically carry the election their own way. It may prove to be a dear won victory.

The CAROLINIAN did what it felt to be its duty. It did not indulge in vituperation—it never does—but it addressed its arguments to the calm reason and honest judgment of its readers. It believes its course was the right one, but the vote of the County, District and State, as *counted,* was overwhelmingly in favor of the Democratic party. The CAROLINIAN submits, as it never fails to do when defeated, and its advice to all is to do the same. It sincerely hopes that the result will not be as serious as has been feared

The National campaign will now begin. Let us hope that it will be conducted on a higher plane than has characterized the one just closed. Let the discussion be confined to the principles and policies of the political parties asking the suffrages of the people of the United States

The CAROLINIAN, believing that the Republican party is right, and that the Nation is safest under Republican administration, will earnestly advocate the re-election of William McKinley.

THE STATE ELECTION.

The returns of the election show that the majority for the Democratic State ticket is about 60,000 and that the Democrats will have a majority of about 90 in the House and 28 in the Senate. The majority for the Amendment is reported to be about 50,000.

The Republicans held their own generally in the West, in several counties made gains, but in what is called the "black belt" the returned Democratic majorities are large. Is comment needed?

THE VOTE OF PASQUOTANK.

The vote of Pasquotank, as counted and returned, is: For Governor, Aycock 1502, for Adams 926; for Senators, Vann 1536, Bray 1530, Harrison 832, Skinner 834; for Representative, Nash 1551, Shipp 759; for Amendment 1542 and 892 against.

The County ticket—For Register of Deeds, Spence 1550, Culpepper 865; Sheriff, Grandy 1663, Spence 750; Treasurer Foster 1675, Banks 791.

VOTE OF ELIZABETH CITY

The vote of Elizabeth City, as returned, is: First Ward, 166 Democrat, 62 Republican; second Ward, 45 Democrat, 53 Republican; 3rd Ward, 194 Democrat, 33 Republican; 4th Ward, 150 Democrat, 10 Republican; 5th Ward, 80 Democrat, 10 Republican; 6th Ward, 139 Democat, 73 Republican; 7th Ward, 95 Democrat and only 1 Republican.

In the 6th Ward there were 367 registered colored voters; of these 158 voted but only 73 were counted, the balance, 208, did not get a chance to reach the ballot box, the Election Board consuming the time until sundown in receiving the 212 votes cast. In one case 45 minutes were taken up and an average of 10 minutes in challenging colored voters. In the 7th Ward a number of Republicans voted but only *one* was counted. The Election Boards in these two Wards, and three of the others, were all Democrats.

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** **CURE CONSTIPATION**

Regulate liver and bowels, cure sick headache, never sicken, weaken or gripe. Eat 'em like candy. 10c, 25c, 50c. All druggists. Samples free. Address STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Aug 3, 1900.

President McKinley's return to Washington had nothing to do with the starting of the march to Pekin. In fact no new orders have been sent to Gen. Chaffee since he left Nagasaki, Japan. The orders sent him there were to the effect that this government was desirous of having the march to Pekin begin at the earliest possible time and he was given full discretion. It is gratifying to the President that Gen. Chaffee has succeeded so soon after his arrival in getting the army on the move. No fears are entertained in Washington of the vague threats of the Chinese to kill Minister Conger and the other foreign Ministers at Pekin, if the allied army continues its march to Pekin. The Chinese government fully realizes that it will have difficulty enough in satisfying the powers that it was not in sympathy with the attacks upon the foreign legations at Pekin, which resulted in the death of nearly one hundred foreigners, besides the German minister, and is not likely to make things worse by injuring those who survived those attacks.

The President came to Washington in pursuance of the understanding with members of the Cabinet when he first went to Canton that he would return occasionally during his stay there for the purpose of holding a Cabinet meeting to discuss public business. He will return to Canton in a day or two.

Vice Chairman Loudenslager of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, who is in charge of the Washington headquarters, says he is satisfied from information he has received that the Democrats are bluffing in expressing confidence in electing Bryan and Stevenson, and that they intend to concentrate their efforts and to spend all their money in trying to elect a Democratic majority in the next House. He warns Republicans that vigilance on this point is necessary.

Secretary *Root* this week issued the official order setting the third Saturday of September for the election of delegates to the Cuban Constitutional Convention to meet in Havanna on the first Monday in November. The Constitutional Convention will be composed of 31 delegates divided according to populat on among the six provinces of Cuba. The order states as the work to be done by the convention, "to frame and adopt a constitution for the people of Cuba, and, as a part thereof, to provide for and agree with the government of the United States upon the relations to exist between this government and the government of Cuba."

Mr. S. C. Young, of Denver says of the political outlook in his State: "Colorado is going to cast her electoral votes for McKinley and Roosevelt this year. The people out there have been thinking during the past years and when people begin to think you know they stop voting the Democratic ticket."

Mr. Hampton Collins, of Mineapolis, a gold Democrat who supported Palmer and Buckner in '96 but who intends voting the straight Republican ticket this year, said of the Democratic platform: "It seems to me the Democratic convention made a great mistake in making the anti-expansion issue paramount, for if there is one policy of the Republican party that comes near being popular with all classes of people in the West, it is expansion."

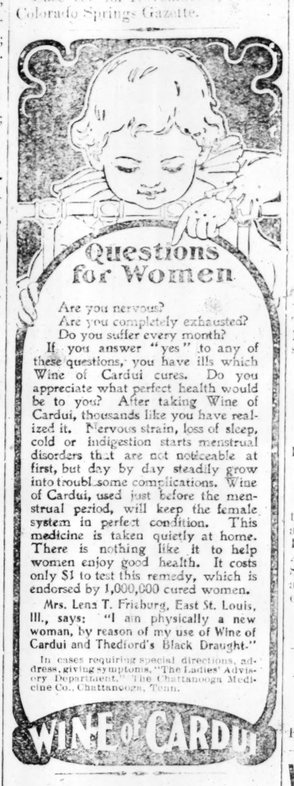
Senator Foraker, who is in Washington looking after some private business and nursing his left hand which was accidently cut by the breaking of a glass door of a cab in which he was riding to a railway station in Philadelphia, says he regards the re-election of President McKinley as absolutely certain, unless he should die before election. He also believes that the Republicans will retain control of the House.

The first of the new 2 per cent. gold bonds—the lowest rate of interest any country ever paid upon its bonded indebtedness—into which all outstanding United States bonds are to be refunded, in accordance with the Republican financial law enacted at the last session of Congress, was sent out this week. Secretary Gage hopes to get them all out during August.

A Case Now Pending.

Prosperity	( )	Adversity
Confidence	( )	Distrust
Employment	( )	Idleness
High wages	( )	Low wages
Good prices	(*Vs.*)	Cheap prices
Good money	( )	No money
Expansion	( )	Stagnation
Republican	( )	Democrat

Case set for November 6, 1900.—Colorado Springs Gazette.


Questions for Women
Are you nervous?
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Do you suffer every month?
If you answer "yes" to any of these questions, you have ills which Wine of Cardui cures. Do you appreciate what perfect health would be to you? After taking Wine of Cardui, thousands like you have realized it. Nervous strain, loss of sleep, cold or indigestion starts menstrual disorders that are not noticeable at first, but day by day steadily grow into troublesome complications. Wine of Cardui, used just before the menstrual period, will keep the female system in perfect condition. This medicine is taken quietly at home. There is nothing like it to help women enjoy good health. It costs only $1 to test this remedy, which is endorsed by 1,000,000 cured women.
Mrs. Lena T. Fritchurg, East St. Louis, Ill., says: "I am physically a new woman, by reason of my use of Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black Draught."
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ASSETS:

Jan. 1, 1881,	$ 1,606,241.50
Jan. 1, 1900,	23,703,174.36

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Jan. 1, 1881,	$ 8,345,649.00
Jan. 1, 1900,	136,157,485.00

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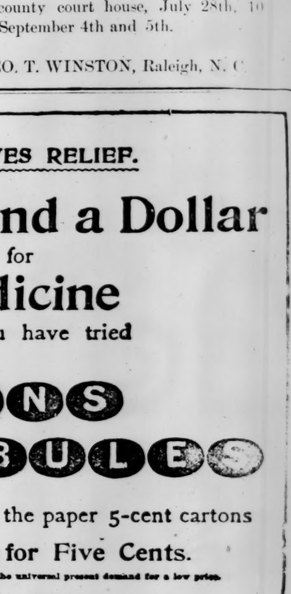

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Eyes Examined Free.

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Collector of Customs—Palemon John.

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts

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Methodist: R. C. Beaman pastor; Baptist, W. S. Penick, pastor, Episcopal, L. L. Williams, Rector; Presbyterian,——pastor.

Methodist Episcopal on Pearl street: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. W. S. Fitch, pastor.

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Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317 Dr. J. B. Grigg, W. M., Dr. A. L. Pendleton, S. W.; W. C. Glover, J. W.; C. C. Barnard, S. D.; W. M. Mann J. D.; B. F. Spence, Treas.; J. A. Hooper Secretary; E. F. Sawyer, Chaplain; Louis Selig and C. H. Gray, Stewards; L. C. Oakley, Tiler. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday nights.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge No. 14; D. M. Simons, N. G; J P Simpson, V. G; H. O. Hill, Recording Secretary; R E Black, Financial Secretary; Twiddy, Treasurer

Talula Encampment No. 8; N. Garrett C. P.; J. C. Simpson, H.P.; T. T. Whitcomb, S. W.; G. W. Twiddy, J. W.; H O Hill, Scribe; G W Twiddy, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1200 H. O. Hill, Regent; D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; C. Guirkin, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary F. M. Cook, Collector, W. J. Woodley, Treasurer Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor; R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Engle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson, Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; A C Garrett Sachem; E F Sawyer sr. Sagamore; F O Thompson, jr, Sagamore; Wesley Williams' Prophet; W Bon Goodwin, Chief of Records, R. B. White, K. of W. Meet every Thursday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Elisha Lister; Standard Keeper. W. D. Williams.

Sheriff, Nathan G. Grandy; Superior Court Clerk, W. Harvey Jennings; Register of Deeds, M. L. Culpepper; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S L Sheep; Board of Education: John D. Fulmer, Newton A Jones and John T. Davis.

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Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, Aug. 9 1900.

THE EVERY-DAY POET.

I ain't very much of a poet;
I can't soar so awfully high;
I'm kind o' low-geared an' I know it,
An' have to keep out o' the sky.
An' so while my star-gazin' brother
Kin tickle the gods with his pen,
I j sh along somehow er other,
An' jes keep a-writin' fer men.

I know 'at he's blissfully dwellin'
With gods an' emperian springs,
While I'm down here simply a-tellin'
O' plain human bein's an' things.
Yit while he s up yonder inditin'
His loftier songs, I have found
I do want I call my best writin'
With both o' my feet on the ground.

I never have tackled a sonnet;
I couldn't write one of I tried,
An' put all the folderols on it
Without gittin' somepin' inside.
Fer I understand of you fix it
To sell to a big magazine,
You've got to fuzzle and mix it
'At no one can tell what you mean.

My mind ain't forever a-strayin'
Through sorrowful caverns o' fog;
I've got a good place an' I'm stayin'
Right there like a bump on a log.
I know I'm too cheerful to "strike it;"
I ain't got no "study" ner "den;"
I live with my folks an' I like it,
An' jes keep a-writing for men.

THROUGH OUR SPECTACLES

A Street Fair and Carnival is being arranged for Lumberton on the 14th, 15th and 16th.

A great truth quickly told: Clothing for Men, Youths and Children. Latest novelties at Moses Weisel's.

A good deal of indignation is being manifested against the Sanctificationists in the western portion of the States, so says report.

Conceit is universally condemned; yet it is only the sweet and gentle charity with which man regards his own shortcomings.

Honest values stitched with truthful words. The Hu-man-ic Shoe for men is one of the best that is made. They fit and wear without hurting your foot; $4 at Moses Weisel's.

A Mr. Jacob Honbarger, living near Salisbury, in his recent death presented a rather peculiar case. His final taking-off was due to blood poisoning, the result of a severe case of sunburn.

WANTED:—One young man from Pasquotank county, N. C, to prepare for the coming Railway Mail Service examination. We furnish everything, including books and maps. Address, enclosing stamp, Inter-State Correspondence Institute, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

A beautiful triple window, a memorial to W. H. Davis, sr., and W. H. Davis, jr., has been placed in St. John's, Wecksville. The central figure is St John, the Divine, and the side lights are emblems, Hope and Faith.

A dictionary of foreign words and phrases, recently published in France, endeavors to convey through the eye the pronunciation of English words. The sound of a title of a familiar Shakesperian play is represented thus: "Meuch a-dou a-boutt neuth-inge."

Never before have we been able to offer so large and varied an assortment of fresh and pleasing styles. We have the stock that meets the expectation and gratifies the tastes. You want the best. This is your chance. We are able to sell cheap and we do. You can find Shoes, Hats, Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods in all of the latest styles to be had at M. Weisel's, Water street.

We note an account of a horrible death at Greensboro during the week just passed. The 10-year-old son of Robert Woodward, was playing by a pile of lumber at the Brooks Manufacturing company's plant, when the lumber fell. He was crushed beneath it and instantly killed.

A sad accident, the result of carelessness, is reported from Durham as having occurred there last week. A case of the fire-maker and the oil can. The victim, a little nine year old girl, the daughter of Mr. J. S. Eubanks, was burned to death. The father in his grief had to be forcibly prevented from committing suicide.

Messrs T. A. Commander & Son, our skillful scroll and wood workers, have recently shipped two altars, the product of their mill here, one to Belhaven, a gift from the Bishop and Mrs. Watson, and one to St. John's Church Durham's Creek, a gift from the Rev. Nathaniel Harding, as a memorial to his brother, Rev. Israel Harding, who was Rector of St. John's.

A contemporary states that a monument to to the Catawba Indians who served in the Confederate Army has just been dedicated at Fort Mill, South Carolina. It was erected by Col. Samuel E. White and John M. Sprott, both prominent citizens. There were no elaborate ceremonies, but about thirty Indians came up from their reservation, ten miles away, and were entertained by Col. White. Afterward Ben Harris, chief of the tribe and one of the half dozen full bloods surviving, delivered an address. The monument is a handsome marble shaft, bearing the figure of an Indian warrior with drawn bow. On the sides are inscriptions telling of the bravery of the men in battle, their friendship for the whites and the services of a company of scouts in the Confederate Army.

Newport News, our progressive little neighboring town of Virgima, is to be congratulated upon a prospective increase to her ship-building industry. Collis P. Huntington intends to build an immense steel plant there to cost $1,000,000 or more, and he has selected the site on which the new industry will be placed. A tract of land directly opposite his mammoth shipyard and on the line of the branch railroad leading from the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad yards into the shipyard will be occupied. Mr. Huntington will not manufacture armor plate. He says it is not the businesss of a shipbuilder to try to make armor, because the only market for it would be his own yard. The steel plant, it is understood, will turn out ship steel for the use of the shipyard, and probably steel rails, which he will use on his Western railroads. His shipyard is also to be made larger. Mr. Huntington said that he would like to build all five of the proposed battleships for the government Five ships of one general hull and body design could be constructed much more quickly and economically than as many ships of different design, and for this reason the shipyard will make an effort to secure all five contracts. Every fresh enterprise which brings needed capital to our fair Southland and offers wages to labor is welcome.

The second annual Summer Normal School of this city for colored teachers will begin in the State Normal School Building next Monday morning and continue two weeks. The work will be in charge of Prof. P. W. Moore, an experienced educator, who will be assisted by other able and competent instructors. The course of instruction is thorough, practical and comprehensive, offering an excellent opportunity to teachers wishing to improve themselves. State Superintendent Mebane will make a visit here during the session.

At Durham on Friday, August 3d, Wilton Norman, a young white man twenty-nine years of age, committed suicide by taking strychnine. Norman represented an advertising firm in New York and came to Durham with his young wife and two children six weeks ago. He was well connected and well educated. Financial troubles and the after effects of drink are assigned as the cause of his undoing,

A paper in a Missouri town tells of a girl who played the piano at a social gathering recently and gave some selections from Beethoven. When she got through there was a strange silence, and she turned around to find every one in a faint. It was the first music they had heard that was not rag-time in seventeen months

Among the amusing incidents of the recent election is an account from Newberne of a declaration made by an aged darkey to the registrar at the polls. He stated that he was born in 1418 and offered to prove the truth of his statement by a gentlemen living in the vicinity. As a contemporary remarks: "This ought to boost Craven county as a health resort."

During its history of 17 years there has never been a death among the pupils of Littleton Female College, Littleton, N. C. This is a remarkable health record. Those who value health may do well to think of this. This Institution has a large patronage and is offering to worthy applicants a limited number of scholarships.

The destructive fire in the Dismal Swamp is still burning on the southern side of the great wilderness, where none of Sunday's storm was felt. It is doubtful whether it will be extinguished until the fall rains set it. Lumbermen and neighboring railroads are still suffering.

We regret to hear of the death last week at Hertford of Mrs. Elizabeth Jocelyn Tolson, wife of the Rev. Geo M. Tolson and daughter of the late William Reston. Mrs Tolson was a native of Wilmington, N. C.

We note the death on last Friday of Mrs. N. P. Stallings of Winfall. Husband and children are bereaved.

Mr. John C Perry of Perquimans departed this life Sunday. He leaves a young wife to mourn his loss,

Special attention is called to the advertisment of the Union Central Life Insurance Company.

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 5:13 and will set to-night at 7:03.—Mr. Frederick Lamb is at home on a short vacation.—Mr. C. H. Robinson and family left last week for a vacation among the mountains of Pennsylvania. They expect to there remain for about a month.—Lieut. R. O. Cri-p has returned from his official trip of inspection of the stations of the 6th North Carolina district.—A temporary flurry was excited by a runaway horse last Thursday on Poindexter street. Two buggies were demolished and the wooden awning in front of Overman's store was somewhat damaged by the collision. No personal casualties.—Mr. I M. Meekins has moved his law office from the Bradford to the CAROLINIAN building.—The skeptical rhymer moralizes as follows:

Therese and Gladys, Grace and Dora,
Marie and Ethel, Maud and Cora,
The season spent at one resort;
That she's engaged each makes report,
Yes, 'tis a mystery, I declare,
For only one young man was there.

—A colored man by the name of Moses Harrell fell dead upon Poindexter street Thursday. Heart disease.—Miss Clinnie White, who has been visiting friends in Camden, has returned home.—P. W. McMullan, esq., spent a few days upon his native heath, Hertford, last week.—The election passed off with a Sabbath-like stillness here Thursday. The only interest manifested was in the sixth ward, the black ward, where a number of the curious gathered to watch the operation of the election machinery.—A Mr. A. W. Swain is reported to have met with a very painful accident Thursday evening. A fall from a buggy resulting in a broken rib.—Warm weather is prevailing.—Miss Nellie Seymour of Key West is visiting Mrs. Charles Pendleton on upper Church street. She expects to make quite an extended visit here.—Wm. Briggs of Raleigh spent the day with the family of E. F. Aydlett, esq., here Sunday.—Mr. Frank Bond of Edenton is relieving Mr. Sykes at the telegraph office at this city.—Mr. Moses Weisel, our popular merchant, is conducting a mammoth clearance sale at his spacious stores on Water street.—Mr. E. C. Kramer is at Fairfield on a business trip.—Reports from Nags Head indicate a very quiet season.—The crops are progressing now in a manner more encouraging, relieved from the handicap of the drought.—Mr. C. W. Hollowell came up from Nags Head last week.—Mrs. Mattie Leary, the popular President of the Ladies' Cemetery Society, accompanied by her daughter, is spending a few weeks in Edenton.—Miss Lucy Bell and a visiting friend, Miss Jennie Bailey, of Richmond, Va., left Tuesday on the Neuse for a week's visit to friends and relatives in Oriental, this State.—We regret to hear that the resignation of Dr. W. S. Penick as pastor of the Baptist Church in this city has been tendered to the congregation. The announcement was made Sunday. Dr. Penick is an able expounder of the gospel, a courteous, polished and genial gentleman. With his departure we lose a good minister and an excellent citizen.—Miss Lilly, the cultured daughter of our genial sheriff N. G. Grandy, is visiting her father in this city. Her brother Charles, a well-know New York newspaper man, formerly a resident here, accompanies her.—The employees of the cotton factory will give an excursion, exclusive except to their own members, to Nags Head on the 14th.—Mrs P. W. Melick spent a few days at the sea shore last week.—

Oh, could we but peek in Pekin,
Through that dumb old Chinese wall,
And let a little light leak in,
Would our sp rits rise or fall?

The question that we are asking.—Cards are out announcing the coming marriage of Miss Bertha Commander, formerly of this city, now of Norfolk, to Mr. Frank Ferguson, a Virginian.—A defect in one of the large pulleys used in Blades' mill resulted in a mechanical accident there Tuesday morning. Several employes met with a very narrow escape from what might easily have proved a serious injury.—A cablegram recently received here, announces the departure of Messrs. W. J. Woodley B. F. White and wives from Paris on the 7th, homeward bound to Elizabeth City.—Mr. Joe McCabe and family returned from Nags Head on Monday.—Miss Kate Engle, one of our handsome girls, is visiting in Pennsylvania.—The Baptist Sunday School excursion to the salt sea waves Tuesday was highly enjoyed and liberally patronized.—The foundation for a handsome residence for our enterprising young merchant, Mr. Dave Whitehurst, is being laid on upper Church street.—The band saw at Foreman's mill broke Tuesday morning painfully injuring several employes.—Dr. J. E. Wood is entertaining, at his home on Church street, his mother and sister of Berkley, Va., also his brother, the Rev. John Wood, a Baptist divine of the Camden circuit.—Messrs. Ed and Hal Shaw and Sidney Stevens of Shawboro, were in our city for a few days this week.—Messrs. Jimmie Luke and Holley Eves of Berkley are visiting the family of Mr. Thomas P. Wilcox on Shepard street.—Mr. Will Wood has accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Fonerden Specialty Co., a drug house of Baltimore, Md., and will leave in a few days on his initial trip.—Mr. W. N. Norton is putting the electric light fixtures in the new knitting mill.—We regret to hear of a painful accident recently sustained by Mrs. Clara Bradford, resulting in a broken wrist.—Fulmer & Co. must accept thanks for a kind remembrance: The peaches were luscious and the grapes beyond compare. Fulmer's fruit like Fulmer's groceries are always the best.—Dr J. H. White and family are summering at Oakland Springs Va.—Mr. Martin Fearing is deporting himself for a few weeks at Nags Head.— Dr. C. B. Riddick is off on a short vacation at his home in Gatesville.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

For a Pleasant Home or a Paying Investment

EUCLID HEIGHTS is only 400 yards from that portion of Elizabeth City which has the only available water front the Elizabeth City & Western R. R. can get for a depot. This water front also offers great advantages for mills, factories and marine railways. The shrewd business man of to-day is buying up all the water front and near lands for these purposes, and in a shorter time than is in the minds of many we will see the Southern banks of the old Pasquotank, and both sides of Charles Creek lined with these industries, giving employment to thousands of men, women and children.

This will make the lands of Euclid Heights which are within such a convenient and pleasant residential distance, in such great demand as to make it almost impossible for a man working on moderate salary to think of buying one of the lots which can now be secured at a very moderate figure and on the very easiest terms.

FOR A RESIDENCE Euclid Heights is delightfully situated in the Southern part of Elizabeth City within eight minutes walk of the corners of Main and Poindexter streets, and only 400 yards from the Pasquotank river, a convenient and pleasant residential distance not annoyed by the scream of steam whistles and safe from the dangers of factory fires.

LANDS This land is high, dry, with a rich, light, sandy soil for lawn and flowers, and a solid building foundation of clay one foot below the surface.

DRAINAGE The drainage is perfect; there being a deep basin on either side with the navigable waters of Charles Creek fronting it. The avenues will be so graded as to render it impossible for water to gather in stagnant pools and breed the deadly miasma.

AIR The pleasant and refreshing Summer Southern breezes laden with the delightful odor and health-giving properties of the Southern pine first pass over these lands to Elizabeth City.

AVENUES The avenues are 65 feet wide, giving 40 feet for driveway and 12½ feet sidewalks, enough room for shade trees instead of in driveway obstructing the drainage and grading of the streets.

ALLEYS A fifteen foot alley separates the lots on the back, giving a rear driveway into each lot, which does away with the nuisance of a double gate in front.

PARKS One or more Parks will be given so as to adorn and beautify the locality and add to the enjoyment of the purchasers. Taken all in all Euclid Heights possesses wonderful attractions for home seekers and investors.

The first 43 lots (one with a $800 house on it) to be drawn for. Payments, $10 cash, $8 per month. Don't fail to see this fine property. Lots sold to white people only;

EUCLID HEIGHTS LAND COMPANY,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Men as Created.

The glittering generalities of Thomas Jefferson that all men are created equal and that the right of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness is inalienable, have been the texts for many injurious instructions. They are rhetorical flourishes, meaningless to the gentleman on the scaffold and in Sing Sing, who pursued the fleeting phantom of happiness with the jimmy of the burglar and the dagger of the assassin. Men are not created equal physically, morally or intellectually, nor in aptitude, opportunity nor condition. It is perhaps accurate to say of the 1,500,000,000 inhabitants of the earth no two are created equal. Nature is incapable of uniformity and detests equality as much as she abhors a vacuum. One is made to honor, another to dishonor, as one star differeth from another star in glory.—John J. Ingalls.

MATTING!

New Goods, New Patterns,

Our Mattings are new goods forwarded to us direct from the ship in which they came

FROM

CHINA AND JAPAN.

They are not dried out;
They are not old patterns;
They are not auction jobs.
They are fresh, new goods; bright, clean patterns and at very moderate prices.

WALL PAPER!

Make your rooms beautiful and attractive by papering the walls. It costs very little We can show you a large variety of good things for the purpose. There is no use in ordering from sample books if you can save yourself time, money and trouble by selecting from our stock of three thousand pieces.

We have just opened a large lot of Jardinieries, Flower Pots and Urns.

MELICK

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality; an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N C

FULMER & O.

When buying Groceries, as well as other things, you like to have some variety to choose from. No store in Elizabeth City displays such a variety of good things to eat as Fulmer & Co's. You can find many new things there and very likely among them is something that will just suit you. If you need a Health Food, try "Grape Nuts," Ralston Breakfast and Barley Food, Whole Wheat Biscuit, or Mother's Oats. We have a fine grade Pennsylvania Buckwheat Flour, Hecker's Whole Wheat Flour for Dispeptics and Ralstons's Brain Bread Flour. Below is a list of a few dainties for the table: Imported Switzir Cheese, Veal Loaf, Liver Pudding, Boneless Herring, Imported Sardines, Dried Beef, Queen Olives, Yellow Peaches, Canned Strawberries. Real Quince and Peach Preserves, Cranberry Sauce, Chow-chow and India Relish. Telephone 17,

FOR SALE!

30 BUILDING LOTS FAIRVILLE teh OLD FAIR GROUNDS, near the Cotton Factory. Terms and payment made easy.

A Safe Risk.

She—Are you superstitious?

He—No; I think not. But why do you ask?

She—I was going to get you a pocket-knife for a birthday present, but some one told me the gift of anything sharp cuts friendship.

He—Oh, I'll risk it. I'm sure no knife selected by a woman would cut anything.—Chicago News.

Versatility.

Athletic Applicant—Do you need a strong man?

Manager (of a dime museum)—No, I have one. But I'd give $75 a week for a good living skeleton.

Athletic Applicant—All right. I can train down to it in a month.—Chicago Tribune.

More to His Advantage.

"Dicky, people should live to help one another."

"Yes, ma, but I'd get more pie if you'd let me help myself."—Chicago Record.

According to the ancient practice of oriental monarchs, the Chinese emperor rewards those who bring him good news and punishes those who bring him bad news.

NO-TO-BAC

CURES THE TOBACCO HABIT.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

TRY——OUR

THROAT PASTILLES

—FOR—

SORE THROAT AND HOARSENESS, WHITE PINE COMPOUND FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

Standard Pharmacy,

Moved from Road to Poindexter St.

"WHITAR"

ONLY WHITE TAR SOAP IN THE WORLD.

Whitar Soap is a luxurious and purified toilet soap and superior to the old black tar soaps in every way.

It contains all the healing and antiseptic properties of the black tar soaps, with entire freedom from their objectionable features.

It soils neither towel nor wash bowl, for its lather is snowwhite.

It lathers in **Hard** or soft water far more freely than other tar soaps, and, being too per cent. pure, outlasts any of "the filled" soaps of equal size.

It contains much more glycerine than other soaps, and this together with its soft thick lather make it a king among shampoo soaps. In the treatment of skin, scalp and hair diseases, aggravated cases of dandruff, scald head, falling hair, etc., Whitar is highly recommended.

Physicians recommend it for babies' baths, and in cases of chafe or heat rash, the soap is peculiarly efficacious.

Ask your dealer for it.

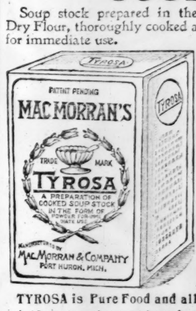
MANUFACTURED BY

CLINTON SOAP CO.,

CLINTON, IOWA.

TYROSA for SOUPS

Soup stock prepared in the form of Dry Flour, thoroughly cooked and ready for immediate use.



Makes a Delicious Soup in Ten Minutes

All flavors retained

No Nutriment is lost.

Indigestible parts of the food removed.

TYROSA is Pure Food and all Food.

A 10 cent package makes six quarts of soup. Three varieties, Pea, Bean, Vegetable Turtle.

For sale by grocers.

PREPARED BY

MAC MORRAN & CO., Port Huron, Mich.

A Free Trip to Paris!

Reliable persons of a mechanical or inventive mind desiring a trip to the Paris Exposition, with good salary and expenses paid, should write The PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.

ANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

10c. 25c. 50c. ALL DRUGGISTS

Constipation Afflicts

part of the people all the time, all the people part of the time.

Are you a chronic or occasional sufferer from constipation? Do you want a sure, pure cure?

CASCARETS (eat 'em like candy) will stimulate your liver, regulate your bowels, leave your blood clean and rich, sweeten your breath and make your stomach do its work.

CASCARETS KILL DISEASE GERMS, cure sick headache, taste good and do good, please the children, destroy and drive off worms and other parasites.

A 10c box will prove their merit, and put you on the right road to perfect and permanent health. Try a 10c box to-day! If not pleased, get your money back. Larger boxes, 25c or 50c.

BOOKLET AND SAMPLE FREE FOR THE ASKING.

The only Genuine. Beware of imitations!

ADDRESS Sterling Remedy Co. CHICAGO OR NEW YORK. 255

WHY NOT INSURE YOUR HEALTH?

You would not think of going to sleep at night without insurance on your property. Is not your health the most important of all your possessions?

The Robinson Thermal Bath Cabinet

Is the proverbial ounce of prevention

Drop us a card and we will send descriptive booklet. Once used you will never willingly be without it. CHS. H. DOD, Agent, At Fowler & Co.' Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞In order to quickly convince the public of the merits of this treatment we will for a short time only furnish a Cabinet complete with Heater for $3.50. Order at once to secure Cabinet at this price.

We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death

to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and pride ourselves on the fact that while the quality is away up in G the prices defy competition. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to show goods, because by thus doing we are sure to secure trade

Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Immense supply of Sugars, Barrels of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. Our

Wholesale Department,

like our Retail Department, is always kept up-to-date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us sociable; we have been since we were a boy.

W. J. Woodley, No. 138 and 140 Water Street. Elizabeth City, N. C.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to obtain a patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy **FREE.** Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.,

(Patent Attorneys,)

Evans Building, - WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Moustache That Betrayed.

Some years ago I received from a friend of mine a cabinet photograph of himself, which I placed in my album. It was much admired, and, strange to relate, most of my friends remarked how well a moustache would suit such a face.

One evening I permitted a caller—an art teacher—to pencil a moustache on the face, and although the photograph was really improved, it would not bear close inspection, so I withdrew it from the album and placed it in my escritoire.

One day, some years later, I had a detective officer in my rooms—I was giving him lessons in arithmetic—and when I was foraging for something in my desk he caught sight of the photograph.

"If this fellow's name is X—— you must lend me this photograph," he said; and when I assured him that he was right, and inquired if aught was wrong, he said:

"Yes, he has embezzled a large sum of money from his employers and has disappeared. We could get no photograph of him, and it is difficult tracing him from a verbal description."

"Then," I inquired, "did he grow a moustache like this one?"

"Yes, but only a few months before he disappeared; so he's certain no one possesses a photograph such as this."

When, six days later, the original was run to earth I really felt sorry that I had allowed my artist to touch the portrait.—New York News.

Austria and Bohemia.

The most serious difficulty with which Austrian statesmen have to contend is caused by the pretensions of Bohemia. This country is a part of Cis-Leithania, and a portion of its inhabitants desire that it should be formed into a separate kingdom on the Hungarian precedent, into which also Moravia and Austrian Silesia should be incorporated. Bohemia derives its name from a Celtic people, who were driven out by German invaders, who, in their turn, were conquered by Slavs. The Germans began, however, to reappear in Bohemia in the tenth century, and in the twelfth they were the leading people of the country. At the present moment the population of Bohemia is about 5,800,000 souls. Of these, about 3,400,000 are Czechs and about 2,200,000 Germans. The German population, which is the most thriving and industrious, occupies well-defined districts almost exclusively on the frontier. The Germans and Czechs hate each other with intense animosity, and, as they are nearly balanced in number, it is very difficult to imagine such a thing as a united Bohemian nation. Everything is double in the country. There are two languages, two countries, two peoples, and two races; and it would seem very difficult, under such circumstances, to follow the Hungarian precedent.—The National Review.

A Bird's Nest in a Beehive.

A bird's nest was recently found in the middle of an unoccupied beehive. A pair of great tits near Ludlow last spring built their nest and laid twelve eggs in a vacant space among the combs of a large beehive, with the swarm in full swing of honey gathering in on all sides of them, so a correspondent of the Zoologist says. Both birds and bees went in and out by the same entrance hole, and neither seemed to object in the least to the presence of the other, as the bees were making honey fast; and when the hive was opened twelve eggs were found in the nest.—London Globe.

Sample of His Work.

Obliging Barber (having shaved off one side of man's mustache)—"There, sir. If you like the effect, I'll shave the other side also."—Chicago News.

In Southern France successful efforts have been made to arrest forest fires by growing the juicy cactus plants in open spaces separating the sections of the forests.

O-I-C

When a preparation has an advertised reputation that is world-wide, it means that preparation is meritorious. If you go into a store to buy an article that has achieved universal popularity like Cascarets Candy Cathartic for example, you feel it has the endorsement of the world. The judgment of the people is infallible because it is impersonal. The retailer who wants to sell you "something else" in place of the article you ask for has an ax to grind. Don't it stand to reason? He's trying to sell something that is not what he represents it to be. Why? Because he expects to derive an extra profit out of your credulity. Are you easy? Don't you see through his little game? The man who will try and sell you a substitute for Cascarets is a fraud. Beware of him! He is trying to steal the honestly earned benefits of a reputation which another business man has paid for, and if his conscience will allow him to go so far, he will go farther. If he cheats his customer in one way, he will in another and it is not safe to do business with him. Beware of the Cascaret substitutor! Remember Cascarets are never sold in bulk but in metal boxes with the long-tailed "C" on every box and each tablet stamped C. C. C.

During last year 25,000 Japanese landed in the Hawaiian Islands.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

In Switzerland a telephone can be fitted to private houses for $5 a year.

Jell-O, the New Dessert

Pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts.

The level of the Salt Lake in Utah is reported to be steadily falling.

Have you ever experienced the joyful sensation of a good appetite? You will if you chew Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti.

The man who turns from evil companions does himself a good turn.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The most effectual way to get rid of some fellows is to lend them money.

There is one ingredient in Frey's Vermifuge that does not grow outside the State of Maryland.

More than one-third of all manufactured goods are in France made by women.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Germany had 11,013 suicides in 1897, a rate of twenty-one to 100,000 inhabitants.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

Khaki is the latest English shade in fashionable stationery.

Rev. H. P. Carson, Scotland, Dak., says, "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Cotton and sugar at present constitute the bulk of the export product of Egypt.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

The first printing press in America was set up at Harvard College in 1639.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

STORY OF PEKIN SIEGE.

First Authentic News Account of the Attack on the Legations.

DUPLICITY OF CHINESE OFFICIALS

The Imperial Government Posted Proclamations Assuring the Foreigners in Pekin That They Would Be Protected, and the Same Night Made a General Attack in Hope of Surprising Them.

London (By Cable).—At last the story of Pekin has been told. Dr. George Ernest Morrison, the famous correspondent of The Times, holds up the Chinese Government before the world as guilty, and to a degree of infamy and duplicity that exceeds the surmist of its worst detractors.

The Times prints the following from Dr. Morrison, dated July 21:

"There has been a cessation of hostilities here (Pekin) since July 18, but for fear of treachery there has been no relaxation of vigilance. The Chinese soldiers continue to strengthen the barricades around the besieged area, and also the batteries on top of the Imperial City wall, but in the meantime they have discontinued firing, probably because they were short of ammunition. Supplies are beginning to come in, and the condition of the besieged is improving. The wounded are doing well.

"The Tsung-li-Yamen forwarded to Sir Claude MacDonald a copy of a dispatch telegraphed by the Emperor to Queen Victoria, attributing all deeds of violence to bandits, and requesting Her Majesty's assistance to extricate the Chinese Government from its difficulties. The Queen's reply is not stated, but the Chinese Minister in Washington telegraphs that the United States Government would gladly assist the Chinese authorities.

"This dispatch to the Queen was sent to the Tsung-li-Yamen by the Grand Council on July 3, yet the day before an Imperial edict had been issued calling on the Boxers to continue to render loyal and patriotic services in exterminating the Christians. The edict also commanded Viceroys and Governors to expel all missionaries from China and to arrest all Christians and compel them to renounce their faith. Other decrees, applauding the Boxers, speak approvingly of their burning out and slaying converts.

(The Chinese General who attacked the besieged foreigners in Pekin under orders from his Government.)

Their leaders are stated in a decree to be Princes and Ministers.

"On July 18 another decree made a complete volte face, due to the victories of the foreign troops at Tien-Tsin. In this decree, for the first time and one month after the occurrence, an allusion was made to the death of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, which was attributed to the action of 'ocan brigands, although there is no doubt that it was premeditated, and that the assassination was committed by an Imperial officer, as the survivor, Herr Cordes, can testify.

"The force besieging the legation consists of the Imperial troops under General Yung-Lu and General Tung-Fun-Siang, whose gallantry is applauded in Imperial decrees, although it has consisted in bombarding for one month defenseless women and children cooped up in the legation compound, using shell, shrapnel, round shot and expanding bullets.

"The Chinese, with characteristic treachery, posted proclamations assuring us of protection, and the same night they made a general attack in the hope of surprising us.

"The wounded number 138, including the American surgeon, Lippitt, severely wounded, and Captain Myers, who is doing well. Seven Americans have been killed.

"All the Ministers and members of the legations and their families are in good health. The general health of the community is excellent, and we are contentedly awaiting relief."

MINISTER CONGER'S REPORT.

A Message Received in Washington Reported "All Safe and Well."

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Colonel Daggett, of the Fourteenth Infantry, has informed the War Department that a mesage has been received from Minister Conger in Pekin, dated July 21, reporting "all safe and well." Minister Conger referred to the cessation of hostilities July 16 "by arrangement." He added there was plenty of provisions, but little ammunition.

Iowa Republican Ticket.

The Iowa Republican State Convention has named a ticket for minor State officers.

New Torpedo Boat Launched.

The new United States torpedo boat Barney was launched successfully at Bath, Me. The Barney was christened by Miss Ethel Nicholson Barney, of Fredericksburg, Va., a great-granddaughter of Commodore Joshua Barney, of Revolutionary fame.

The Plot to Kill Italy's King.

The United States Government has joined that of Italy in searching for evidence as to an anarchist plot to slay King Humbert.

Six Killed in a Riot.

As a result of the encounter at Dona Cecilia, a suburb of Tampico, Mexico, between sixty imported Bahama negro laborers and a force of Tampico police, aided by a company of soldiers, four negroes and two soldiers are dead and twenty-one negroes are suffering from severe wounds.

1200 More Boers Surrender.

The War Office, at London, announces that General Hunter reports that 1200 more Boers have surrendered.

A Mysterious Gun Explosion.

Joseph Russell, of Brooklyn, was riding on a milk wagon near Russell, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., a few days ago. In the bottom of the wagon was a gun, which in some unknown way discharged, shooting him. He died from loss of blood before medical assistance could be procured. Young Russell was in the country for his health.

Russians Defending Port Arthur.

The Russians have all they can do to cope with the Chinese about Port Arthur.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

32	BUTTER.		
Creamery—West, extra	..	$ —	@$ 19½
Firsts	.....	18½	@ 19
Thirds to seconds	.....	17	@ 18
State—Thirds to firsts	...	15½	@ 17½
State dairy tubs, extras	...	—	@ 18½
Imitation creamery	.....	15	@ 17½
Factory, firsts	.....	—	@ 15¾
Low grades	.....	14	@ 15
	CHEESE.		
State—Full cream, fancy	...	9½	@ 9¾
Small	.....	—	@ 10
Part skims, good to prime		5½	@ 6½
Full skims	.....	2	@ 2½
	EGGS.		
Nearby—Fancy	.....	17	@ 19
State and Penn	.....	17	@ 19
Western — Choice	.....	15	@ 15½
Southern	.....	—	@ —
	BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1899.		2 02½	@ 2 05
Medium, 1899	.....	—	@ 1 95
Pea, choice, 1899	.....	@	2 15
Red kidney, choice, 1899	..	—	@ 2 00
White kidney, choice, 1899		—	@ 2 30
Yellow eye, 1899	.....	2 15	@ 2 20
Lima, Cal	.....	3 52½	@ 3 55
Green peas, bags	.....	—	@ 1 07½
	FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Apples, Md., per crate	....	50	@ 75
Astrakhan, per bbl	.....	1 50	@ 2 25
Huckleberries, per qt	...	5	@ 8
Peaches, N. J., per basket.		25	@ 75
Pears, Scooter, per bbl	....	1 00	@ 1 75
Plums, Wild Goose, per qt.		3	@ 4
Raspberries, per pint	.....	3	@ 8
Currants, per qt	.....	2½	@ 3½
Blackberries, per qt	.....	3	@ 8
Muskmelons, per bushel	...	75	@ 1 75
	LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls, per lb	.....	—	@ 10½
Spring chickens, per lb	.....	12	@ 14
Roosters, per lb	.....	—	@ 6½
Turkeys, per lb	.....	7	@ 8
Ducks, per pair	.....	35	@ 60
Geese, per pair	.....	70	@ 1 00
Pigeons, per pair	.....	15	@ 20
	DRESSED POULTRY.		
Turkeys, per lb	.....	5	@ 9
Broilers, Phila., per lb	...	15	@ 20
Fowls, State & Penn., per lb.		—	@ 11
Ducks, L. I. spring, per lb.		—	@ 11
Geese, East, spring, per lb.		10	@ 14
Squabs, per doz	.....	1 50	@ 2 25
	HOPS.		
State—1899, choice, per lb.	.	13½	@ 14
1899, fair	.....	—	@ 11½
Pacific Coast—1899, choice.		13	@ 14
Common to fair	.....	7	@ 11
Old odds	.....	—	@ —
	HAY AND STRAW.		
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	....	87½	@ 90
No. 1, per 100 lb	.....	85	@ 87½
No. 2, per 100 lb	.....	82½	@ 85
Straw, long rye	.....	72½	@ 80
	VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes—Jersey, per bbl	..	1 62	@ 1 75
Long Island, per bbl	....	—	@ 1 75
Sweets, N. C., per bbl	...	3 00	@ 4 50
Onions—Orange Co., per bag		1 25	@ 1 50
Conn., red, per bbl	.....	1 50	@ 2 00
Cabbages, L. I., per 100	...	1 75	@ 2 25
Turnips, per bbl	.....	60	@ 65
Tomatoes, N. J., per box	..	35	@ 1 25
String beans, per bag	.....	75	@ 1 00
Squash, per bbl	.....	50	@ 75
Cucumbers, per box	.....	50	@ 75
Peas, per bag	.....	1 00	@ 1 50
Cauliflowers, per bbl	.....	1 00	@ 2 00
Corn, Jersey, per 100	.....	40	@ 1 00
Egg plant, per box	.....	65	@ 1 50
Peppers, per bushel	.....	50	@ 65
Celery, per doz	.....	10	@ 50
Lettuce, per case	.....	1 50	@ 2 00
Lima beans, N. J., per bag.		75	@ 1 75
	GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—Winter patents	....	3 90	@ 4 20
Spring patents	.....	4 15	@ 4 50
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	..	—	@ 84¾
No. 2 red	.....	—	@ 82¾
Corn—No. 2	.....	45	@ 45¾
Oats—No. 2 white	.....	28	@ 28½
Track mixed	.....	26	@ 27½
Rye—Western	.....	58	@ 58½
State	.....	53	@ 54
Lard, city	.....	—	@ 6.50c.
	LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, city dressed	.....	7½	@ 8½
Calves—City dressed	.....	8	@ 10½
Country dressed	.....	5	@ 9½
Sheep, per 100 lb	.....	3 00	@ 4 80
Lambs, per 100 lb	.....	4 75	@ 6 87½
Hogs—Live, per 100 lb	.....	5 60	@ 5 85
Country dressed	.....	—	@ —
	TOBACCO.		

General conditions remain as for some time past, trade being confined solely to the filling of some small passing requirements of manufacturers.

WORLD'S STEEL PRODUCTION.

United States Leads With Output of 10,702,309 Tons.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Vice-Consul Monaghan, at Chemnitz, Germany, has transmitted to the State Department an interesting statement concerning the steel production of the world. German authorities, he says, estimate the production last year at 26,481,755 tons, as against 23,866,308 tons in 1898. The cast iron output is placed at 40,000,000 tons, against 36,000,000 tons in 1898. Seventy per cent. of the cast iron production was used in the production of steel.

A comparison of the most important steel-producing countries shows the United States leading the world in 1899, with 10,702,209 tons of steel. Germany was second, with 6,290,434 tons, and Great Britain next, with 4,933,010 tons. The total production for the world has increased from 4,233,420 tons in 1880 to near 27,000,000 tons last year.

GERMANS TO ACCEPT OUR FRUIT.

No Longer Afraid of Importing the San Jose Scale.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The fruit growers of California will be glad to know that among the good results of the latest diplomatic agreement with Germany is the removal of the vexatious inspection of dried and evaporated fruit exported from the United States. These fruits will hereafter be admitted into Germany as formerly, without inspection of account of San Jose scale. The extent of this trade in dried fruits between the United States and Germany was second only to that in meat products and grains.

Earthquake in Utah.

An earthquake shook the Tintic mining district in Utah.

Very Prosperous Wool Crops.

Montana, Nebraska, and Texas report very prosperous wool crops. Nebraska has never raised so large a crop of lambs as this year. Texas has its largest crop for eight years. The quality of Texas wool is said to be constantly improving.

Increase in Price of Beef.

Prices on canned and roast Beef have been increased by packers on account of demands from England and the Orient.

Business and Crop Reports.

California's almond crop is estimated at 3000 tons.

Favorable crop prospects have caused unusual buying of corn-carrying railroad shares.

The cut worm is causing much damage to vegetation and crops in the State of Washington.

Seasonable quiet is reported in Southern trade; crops, particularly cotton, are doing better.

Considerable plowing for fall seeding has been done in the Middle Atlantic States and Central Valleys.

A scarcity of cars is reported on Kansas railroads.

There will be a shortage in this year's salmon output.

Some early corn in the Carolinas and Virginia has been permanently injured by drought, but late corn in these States is promising.

Seasonable summer activity is reported in Canadian trade, and manufacturers are well supplied with orders. Prices are fairly well held.

Inquiry among the grape growers of Ohio discloses the fact that the crop will be small this year. In many places the vines are affected by rot.

JESTER IS ACQUITTED.

Found Not Guilty of Killing Gilbert Gates in 1871.

HE WAS ACCUSED BY HIS SISTER

Alexander Jester Tried For a Murder Committed Twenty-nine Years Ago—His Arrest Caused by J. W. Gates, the Millionaire, Brother of the Murdered Man—The End of a Strange Case.

New London, Mo. (Special).—Alexander Jester is free. Twelve citizens of Ralls County, Mo., after hearing the evidence in the case and four and a half days of argument, officially declared him not guilty of the murder of Gilbert W. Gates. They returned this verdict: "We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty." The jury took three ballots. The first was nine to three for acquittal, the second ten to two, the next was unanimous for acquittal. This is the end of the most remarkable case in many particulars ever tried in the history of the United States.

As soon as the words "not guilty" fell on the ears of the audience a yell rent the air. A rush was made for the old man, who was sitting calmly in his rocking chair. He finally succeeded in rising to his feet, and then began the handshaking and congratulations. His two sons, Harvey Jester and William Hill, greeted their father heartily. As Jester shook hands with the people he would say, "God bless you!" He took occasion a few minutes after his acquittal to deny that he had killed Gilbert Gates. His sons declare that their father will return to Norman, Okla., and spend the rest of his days in peace.

ALEXANDER JESTER — MRS. CORNELIA STREET

(He has been acquitted of the murder, twenty-nine years ago, of Gilbert Gates. His sister, who charged him with the crime.)

This remarkable case began in the winter of 1871, when Alexander Jester and Gilbert W. Gates met near Fort Scott, Kansas. They traveled together to a point near Middle Grove. Here they separated. Jester went to Indiana, then back to Kansas. Arriving on his farm near Wichita, he was arrested for the first time for this alleged crime. He was taken to Wichita and was arraigned before Justice of the Peace Dodge. A requisition was procured and Jester was taken to Paris, Mo., where the grand jury indicted him. He obtained a change of venue to Audrain County and was placed in the Mexico (Mo.) jail. In company with other prisoners Jester escaped and returned to his home in Kansas. After remaining with his family a short time he bade them farewell and departed on horseback for Texas. He never saw his first wife again.

After more than twenty years had passed without any word a letter came to Harvey Jester, then of Kansas, from his old father who was then in Oklahoma, living under the name of W. A. Hill. The son went to his father.

All was quiet for a few years, when his sister, Mrs. Cornelia Street, wrote the letter revealing his identity and the charges against him for murder.

Sheriff Nelson, of Mexico, Audrain County, hurried to Oklahoma to get Jester, who had in the mean time been placed under arrest. The prisoner denied that he was Alexander Jester, John W. Gates also hurried to Oklahoma, identified the old prisoner and furnished a special train to get the prisoner out of the Territory.

Jester was brought to the Mexico jail again. Still for a time he insisted that he was not the same man who passed through the county in 1871 with Gilbert W. Gates and a buffalo calf. He got counsel, and later admitted that he was the same man who traveled with Gates, but insisted that he bought Gates out and was a victim of circumstances. His case came up at the next term of the Audrain County Court. The old '71 indictment was well preserved, and Jester was re-arrested and taken to Paris, Mo. In October, last year, he was given another preliminary hearing. He was again held without bail. Another change of venue was taken, and the case was brought to this county.

The trial began July 19, lasting twenty-one days. Witnesses were brought here in large numbers from Kansas, Texas, Illinois, Indiana, Arkansas and different parts of Missouri. It has been expensive for the State of Missouri as well as for John W. Gates.

Congressman Daly Dead.

William D. Daly, Congressman from the Eighth New Jersey District, died suddenly at Pettit's Hotel, Far Rockaway, L. I. The physicians say death was due to uraemic poisoning. He had been in poor health for years, although apparently well. On November 11, 1892, while District Judge of Hoboken, he had a stroke of appoplexy on the bench. Congressman Daly leaves a widow and one son.

Double Tragedy in Texas.

Duncan G. McLennan, Jr., and Myron C. Kingsbury, brothers-in-law, were found dead in Kingsbury's bedroom, at Waco, Texas. Their throats were cut from ear to ear. Neither body was bruised except about the throat.

Nicaragua Cancels Canal Concession.

The Nicaraguan Government seized the property of the Maritime Canal Company on the ground that the concession had expired.

Newsy Gleanings.

The new London tunnel cost $50 an inch.

Brooklyn is threatened with a water famine.

There is talk of abolishing organ-grinding in New York City.

Coal operators have put up the price of coal in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Juneau, Alaska, has three public libraries and two reading rooms.

Steam launches are being shipped from the United States to Mexico.

A railway is to be built between Cape Nome and Port Clarence, Alaska.

June shipments of fruit from California averaged sixty car loads a day.

The Navy Department has ordered that no oil be carried on naval ships.

The machinery of Lieutenant Peary's steamer Windward has broken down.

The city of Akron, Ohio, has a new automobile patrol-wagon run by electricity.

New Zealand has now sent nearly two thousand men to the front in South Africa.

So scarce is the Paris water supply that private service is being cut off between 11 p. m. and 6 a. m. every night.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The total foreign commerce of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1900, exceeded the $2,000,000,000 mark for the first time in history.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that imported bay rum in bulk is to be stamped at the rate of eight and three-quarter cents a gallon.

Mr. Takahira Kogoro, the new Japanese Minister to the United States, arrived in Washington.

The equestrian statue of General John A. Logan, by Franklin Simmons, the American sculptor at Rome, will be in Washington by December 1.

It is the plan of the War Department to purchase several additional batteries of mountain guns for service in China.

Captain Wilde reported to the Navy Department that the battleship Oregon had been docked, and that she is structurally intact.

Captain Shoemaker, chief of the revenue cutter service, has received information that a disease resembling grippe, said to be very fatal, prevailed on the Seal Islands, in Bering Sea.

General Sternberg says that 100 additional medical officers are wanted by the Surgeon-General for duty in the Philippines and China.

Our Adopted Islands.

The total customs collections for the port of Havana, Cuba, for the twenty-five working days of the month of June were $1,113,187.

The Philippine Commission is planning to educate young natives in the United States.

Estes G. Rathbone, recently Director-General of Posts in Cuba, was arrested at Havana on four charges. Mr. Rathbone was held in bonds of $25,000.

Porto Rico is divided for educational purposes into fifteen districts, each with an American supervisor in charge of from thirty to forty schools.

The total value of merchandise, gold and silver exported from Manila, Cebu and Iloilo during the calendar year of 1899, amounted to $19,255,091.

Domestic.

The will of Harriett B. Young, of Charleston, Ind., has been filed for probate. She bequeaths $16,000 to Presbyterian missions.

Duncan McLennan was arrested in Waco, Texas, charged with the murder of his son and son-in-law.

Several explosions of dynamite occurred on street car lines in St. Louis, Mo.

The battleship Wyoming will be launched at the Union Iron Works, in San Francisco, on September 8.

Nearly 400 persons were captured in a wholesale raid on alleged bucket-shops in Chicago.

Evidence accumulates that the assassination of King Humbert of Italy was plotted near New York City. Police believe that the murderer had accomplices, and women appear to have taken a prominent part.

Fire destroyed two business blocks in Grass Valley, Cal., causing a loss of $75,000.

The steamer Hostilius sailed from New Orleans, La., with 1000 mules for the British army in South Africa.

Enticed from his hiding place by a woman, John Cox, a desperado, was shot and killed by Wade Ratcliff, on top of Cumberland Mountain, Va.

A boy was killed and a large amount of damage was done by a tornado in North Dakota.

The submarine torpedo boat made her first dive under a naval crew at Newport, R. I., ran half a mile under water, and made a satisfactory performance.

At a meeting of leaders at Winona Lake, Ind., it was decided to unite the Winona and Chautauqua reading circles, and to divide the United States between the two associations.

Otto Methal was killed and fourteen passengers were injured in the wreck of the Southern Illinois express at Benton, Ill.

During a builder's trial off the New England coast the new Russian cruiser Varinz developed a speed of 24.65 knots.

Wallace Bishop, who killed Officer McQueery and an unknown man at Lageoon, Ky., was sentenced to death at Covington, Ky.

Charles H. Hoyt, the playwright, was committed to an asylum in Hartford, Conn.

Strict quarantine is maintained against Nome City, Alaska, because of smallpox.

Herbert B. Stimpson, a well-known lawyer of Wichita, Kan., and a criminologist of international fame, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. Business troubles led to the deed.

Foreign.

The Italian Ministry issued a manifesto to the nation in the new king's name, urging a loyal rally about Humbert's successor.

Smelting works established at Sydney, Cape Breton, are expected to revolutionize existing conditions in the iron and steel business and to cut the price of the product.

An immediate advance upon Pekin participated in by British, Germans and Americans is reported to have begun.

The first cargo of American coal imported into Russia has arrived at Reval, for the use of the Warsaw Railroad.

Edward Jarvis Cave, a building contractor in London, failed, with liabilities of $2,500,000 and assets amounting to $255,000.

West Australia voted overwhelmingly for federation.

President Romana opened the Peruvian Congress. He accepted President McKinley's recommendation for an international conference.

General Christian De Wet, the Boer commander, made to General Roberts an offer to surrender on certain terms; it was refused. P. De Wet, a younger brother of Christian, has surrendered.

Lady Randolph Churchill was married to Lieutenant George Cornwallis-West in London.

Boer General Delarey is besieging General Baden-Powell at Rustenburg, in the Western Transvaal.

Thunderstorms and heat did great damage in the eastern provinces of Germany. Lightning killed fifteen persons and fired and consumed twenty-three large estates.

The Italian priests murdered in Hu-Nan, China, were, it is said, wrapped in cotton soaked in kerosene and slowly roasted to death.

The British captured and razed the town of Kokofu, in Ashantee.

General amnesty was proclaimed in Servia on account of the King's approaching wedding.

The bubonic plague has appeared at Asuncion, Paraguay.

Some Italian priests and 600 converts were massacred with revolting cruelty in Southern Hunan, China.

Orders reached the cruiser Montgomery, at Montevideo, Chile, to return to the United States. The Machie will take her place.

Hospitals in London are overflowing with heat victims. Two hundred cab horses have died within a few days.

A plot was discovered to assassinate the Governor of Santiago in San Domingo.

Max Regis, the notorious former Mayor of Algiers, was acquitted of taking up arms against the French Government.

Posts Which Follow the White Man.

If a white man tents for a couple of days in the newest of new lands behold the house-fly is on hand. If he builds a house the cheeky sparrow is speedily to be seen quarreling with the poultry for their grain. A little longer, and the big brown rat appears as if by magic, and makes short work of the weaker and smaller native. Our common British mouse has also spread over America and Australia.

Insects other than flies also follow man, especially those which can exist in egg or cocoon for a long time. The insect known as the black beetle, which is, however, neither black nor a beetle, makes a splendid colonist. In the West Indies his descendants grow fat and flourish. That little pest, the clothes moth, is now to be found almost everywhere where woolen clothes are carried. White ants, taken accidentally on board in cargo at Gold Coast African ports, have invaded France and done incalculable damage at Bordeaux.—Answers.

Reminded Him of Home.

The burglar had entered the house as quietly as possible, but his shoes were not padded, and they made some noise.

He had just reached the door of the bed room when he heard some one moving in the bed as if about to get up, and he paused.

The sound of a woman's voice floated to his ears.

"If you don't take off your boots when you come into this house," it said, "there's going to be trouble, and you dare to tramp over my carpets with your muddy boots on. Go downstairs and take them off."

He went downstairs without a word, but he didn't take off his boots. Instead, he went out into the night again, and the "pal" who was waiting for him saw a tear glisten in his eye.

"I can't rob that house," he said. "It reminds me of home."—Lewiston Evening Journal.

Ibises in the London Zoo.

No fewer than nine ibises—six of the glossy varieties and three white—have just been hatched in one of the principal aviaries at the Zoo. The first named are, perhaps, the most interesting, deriving their name from the beautiful metallic bronze and purple gloss which makes its appearance in the adult bird. One of its most famous breeding grounds in Europe is near to Belgrade, but it is also found in Poland, Turkey, the Grecian Archipelago, and more rarely in England. These two varieties were the most highly venerated by the Egyptians of old, who used to rear them in their temples, and embalm their bodies after death. There is also the scarlet ibis, found in the most tropical parts of America, and other species dwell in India, Madagascar, the Cape of Good Hope and elsewhere.—London News.

Lydia E. Pinkham's

Vegetable Compound cures the ills peculiar to women. It tones up their general health, eases down overwrought nerves, cures those awful backaches and regulates menstruation.

It does this because it acts directly on the female organism and makes it healthy, relieving and curing all inflammation and displacements.

Nothing else is just as good and many things that may be suggested are dangerous. This great medicine has a constant record of cure. Thousands of women testify to it. Read their letters constantly appearing in this paper.

When Boston Became a City.

Boston became a city in 1822, with 50,000 inhabitants. The original area of 800 acres has been more than doubled in filling in the shoal parts of the harbor. Roxbury was annexed in 1868, Dorchester in 1870, and Charlestown, West Roxbury and Brighton in 1872.

Ginseng the World Over.

The American ginseng is the ordinary article of commerce. The quality of the Korean, however, is superior, and its price often runs as high as $18 a pound. The Japanese, on the other hand, is not worth more than twenty-five cents a pound, while the Chinese fetches about $12.

Don't, Don't

keep forever taking harsh cathartics, as salts, laxative mineral waters, and unknown mixtures. The way to cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, dyspepsia, and other liver troubles is to take laxative doses of the best liver pill you can buy, and that's Ayer's. Ayer's Pills will never

Abuse Your Liver.

They are laxative pills, purely vegetable; they act gently and promptly on the liver, producing a natural, daily movement.

25 cents a box. All druggists.

"For ten years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble. I never could retain all my food and had many hard hemorrhages from the stomach. I then began taking Ayer's Pills. They promptly cured me, and I feel extremely grateful to you."—JOHN GOOD, Proprietor Washington House, Washington, Ia., March 11, 1900.

Will Vaccinate Lobsters.

An enterprising pisciculturist has invented a lymph with which he proposes to vaccinate young lobsters to protect them against a growth which is fatal to little crustaceans. The vaccinated lobster will have a peculiar scar at the base of its tail to distinguish him from his unvaccinated brethren.—London Leader.

The young man of promise isn't half so worthy of consideration as the young man who pays.

What Shall We Have For Dessert?

This question arises in the family daily. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in 2 min. No boiling! no baking! Simply add a little hot water & set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At grocers, 10c.

Even the most careful man puts his foot in it when he takes a bath.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

The Emperor of Germany receives $3,852,380 per annum.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

The President of France is paid $240,000 a year.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

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